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NEW DISTURBANCES BREAK OUT IN INDIA; U.S. NOTES CONCERN

Bitter Clashes Everywhere; Killings, Arrests Rampant; Industry Crippled

HULL GIVES STATEMENT

American Secretary of State Says White House Focussed On Situation

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Uprisings at various points in India yesterday are reported from New Delhi as follows:

1. At Lucknow, a bomb exploded in front of a cinema house and one was killed and several persons were wounded.
2. At Madras, the chief secretary of a committee of the National Congress Party was arrested.
3. At Calcutta, British officials searched many houses, and also arrested eight leaders of anti-British movement. The streets are strictly guarded by policemen and troops.
4. In Bengal Province, demonstrators attempted to attack a railway station, and 14 persons were arrested.
5. In Bihar Province, 200 anti-British demonstrators stormed a police station, and policemen opened fire on them. Two were killed and 15 were arrested.

U.S. Watches Situation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 29.—The United States Government is watching the development of the Indian disturbance with special concern, declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the press conference on Monday, reports Reuters from Washington.

"The Indian problem came up for discussion today. The United States Government is specially concerned over the development of the Indian disturbance, and our attention is now focussed upon the Indian problem," stated Hull, who desisted from commenting further on the problem.

New Uprisings Flare Up

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SAIGON, September 28.—Reporting new uprisings in various parts of India, a Transocean correspondent here revealed that the Indian disturbance has been aggravating since the end of last week.

In Bombay, a clash occurred between the police and Indian demonstrators. After firing into the Indian masses, the police made 120 arrests. This disturbance reached its climax when the Indian demonstrators attacked and injured three communists who opposed their demonstration.

The silk industry in the city of Bombay is virtually defunct as all the workers of two big plants are on a walkout. The strike is threatening to spread to other industries.

Eighteen officials of a certain municipality in Bombay Province were arrested on the reason that they passed a resolution supporting the Indian National Congress Party. The municipality authorities of Poona declared that the city office would be closed for 10 days in protest to the British prohibition of the autumnal festival.

In the Indian States, four police stations were attacked by the infuriated people, while in another place of the states the police arrested three Indians in the disturbance on Saturday.

In Cawnpore, two store-proprietors were arrested by the British authorities for refusing to sell goods to Britishers. In Dacca, a general strike broke out in all the industries of the city. British troops and police are guarding the city.

Another clash occurred in Calcutta it is also reported. In this uprising, eight Indians were placed under arrest.

SIR ZAFRULLAH ENDS WORK

Domei

CANTON, September 29.—Sir Zafrullah Khan, Indian Agent-General in Chungking, who has represented the Indian Government-General in Chungking for the past four months, has been relieved of his post, and will return to India shortly, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Sir Zafrullah is expected to assume a position in the Indian Supreme Court after his return, the dispatch said.

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Hiranuma, Arita, Nagai

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, who recently returned from their goodwill mission to the Nanking Government as Japan's special envoys to China, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. today and were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Phoenix Hall, states Domei. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant gracious words to them in recognition of their services.

6-DAY PROGRAM SET TO SOLACE SOLDIERS

Military Relief Move to Start October 3—Various Functions Planned

The program for the Military Relief Movement which will be carried out for six days from October 3 under the sponsorship of the Government was announced on Tuesday by the Military Relief Board as follows:

On the first day of the movement on October 3, members of the Bunka Hoko Kai and also of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will visit wounded soldiers at various hospitals and sanatoriums. In Government offices and schools, the Imperial Rescript pertaining to military relief will be read before an audience of officials and students.

The pupils at national schools will send letters of consolation to the servicemen at the front. On the same day, music bands organized by 5,000 girl students of Tokyo will parade through the main thoroughfares in the capital.

On the morning of October 4, 3,000 members of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps will visit wounded soldiers at 17 hospitals in Tokyo and will attend a rally which will be held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium in the afternoon.

Movable exhibitions will be open in seven places in the capital under the joint sponsorship of the Military Relief Board and the Nippon Movable Exhibition Association.

A memorial service will be held at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba at 10 a.m. on the same day where 7,000 students from 22 colleges of Tokyo will be present. Four thousand students of the women's medical colleges in the capital will visit the sick members of the fallen soldiers' families at their respective homes.

On the following day, an amusement meeting will be held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium with 4,000 bereaved members and wounded soldiers in attendance.

October 6 will witness the holding of two rallies, one to be held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium for bolstering military relief consciousness of national school pupils and the other at the Reinanzaka Church in Akasaka-ku.

A general meeting of Buddhists will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, on October 7, where 3,000 Buddhist priests of all sects will conduct a memorial service for the war-dead.

On the last day, or October 8, an athletic meet will be held for wounded soldiers at the Korakuen Stadium, Koishikawa-ku. National school pupils will also participate in the meet.

Similar functions will be carried out throughout the country during the six days of the Military Relief Movement.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE IS EXTENDED TO HAINAN

Hongkong Will Handle Cables To Island and Swatow From October 1

Domei

HONGKONG, September 28.—The Hongkong Telegraph Office, which recently inaugurated service between Hongkong and the Southern Regions, has further decided to handle telegrams between Hongkong and Hainan Island and Swatow from October 1, it was learned today.

The rate will be 12 sen per word in the Japanese language and 20 sen in Chinese and other foreign languages. The press rate will be 5 sen in Japanese and 8 sen in Chinese and foreign languages.

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The Mascot Has His Day

The 'Wild Eagles' of the Japanese Navy have a surcease from their serious and dare-devil pursuit of destroying the enemy, planes, ships, guns and men to pay due attention to the cat, their mascot.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CHUNGKING TO HOLD ANTI-AXIS MEETING

British, U.S. Delegates to Attend Parley Planned In October

In a last-minute attempt to cope with the Allied deadlock under the surging offensive of the Axis Powers, an anti-Axis conference with the participation of British and American representatives as well as Chungking leaders will be opened in Chungking early in October, the Asahi reports from Shanghai, states Domei on Tuesday.

The proposed parley is scheduled to be held immediately upon the arrival of the British Parliamentary Mission to Chungking, and will be participated in by Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special emissary, who arrived in Chungking from Moscow on September 28.

It is disclosed that reconstruction of the anti-Axis front, based on the formation of a second front in Europe is believed will be the main topic of discussion at the coming Chungking parley.

According to the Asahi, the forthcoming conference has special relations with Chiang Kai-shek's recent inspection trip in the northwestern district of China in an apparent endeavor to centralize and reconstruct the economic and political activities there.

It is further revealed by the Asahi that the recent decision by the United States Government to send a special technical mission, composed of 30 leading American experts on industry, irrigation, traffic and mining, to Chungking reflects the increasing enthusiasm of the Allied camp to check the advance of the Axis through the medium of the Chungking regime.

WANG DETERMINED TO FULFILL MISSION

New Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan Expresses Firm Will in Statement

Domei

HSINKING, September 29.—Wang Yun-ching, newly-appointed Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, expressed his firm determination to accomplish the important mission entrusted to him, in a statement which he issued in an interview with the press today.

Stating that he was deeply impressed upon unexpectedly being ordered to assume the ambassadorship to Japan, Mr. Wang pointed out that it is time for Manchoukuo to make a phenomenal advance, both spiritually and materially.

He added that Manchoukuo is grateful to Japan for its support extended ever since the founding of the State of Manchoukuo.

He further stated that Manchoukuo should, of course, make redoubled efforts for the accomplishment of its important mission of safeguarding the northern regions as one of the bases of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Wang Is Able Man

Wang Yun-ching, newly-appointed Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan and formerly connected with the Department of Justice, is an able man straightforward in his actions, stated Chuichi Ohashi, former State Councillor of Manchoukuo, Tuesday.

Hitherto, Mr. Ohashi added, the Manchoukuoan Ambassadors to Japan were selected from the Minister class. Mr. Wang, however, is an exception to the rule and was appoint-

(Continued on Page 2)

Yokohama, Tokyo Indian Nationalists to Fete Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday on October 2

Three hundred Japanese and Indian friends and supporters in Tokyo and Yokohama of Mahatma Gandhi, imprisoned leader of the Indian Independence Movement in India, will gather at the Indian Club in Yamashita-cho in Yokohama at 5 p.m., October 2 to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the Indian patriot's birth, states Domei.

Invitations have been sent to Count Taneyoshi Soyejima, President of the Indo-Japanese Association, Yonejiro Noguchi, poet of international fame, and other dignitaries.

Prominent among those who are expected to be present at the function are: M. Ramamurti, V. Marain, and S. Rashprapal, Tokyo representatives of the Indian Independence League, and B. M. Relwani, H. Khoob, and B. T. Mehtani, delegates of the same organization from Yokohama.

Manila to Celebrate

Domei

MANILA, September 29.—An anti-British mass meeting is scheduled to be held by the Philippine chapter of the Indian Independence League on October 2, which will be the 73rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian sage, now in confinement. On that day, similar demonstrations are expected to be held in various parts of the islands.

Bangkok Indians Ready

Domei

BANGKOK, September 29.—On October 2 which will be the 73rd

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA PROPOSES GENERAL MARSHALL TO LEAD 2ND FRONT

Chief of U.S. Forces Offered by Willkie in Powwow With Kremlin

APPEASEMENT TO STALIN

Soviet Premier Persisted in Demanding Relief of Dwindling Red Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, September 29.—General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army, will shortly be appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American combined forces which are expected to stage the long-awaited second front, several reports coming here today declared. These reports alleged that the British Government has given a broadcast, warning the French people about the forthcoming new front.

The alleged move it is also reported, has a close connection with the Stalin-Molotov-Willkie talks held in the Kremlin on September 24. During the talks, an Ankara report revealed, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin persisted in demanding the United Nations make a second front in Europe. To this demand, Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, proposed the forming of the desired front under the command of the present chief of the United States Army.

The anti-Axis nations are said to be worrying a great deal over the situation on the Eastern Front as the Soviet army is being drained of its best troops because of the successive German victories. The Red Army has already been reduced by about 40 per cent since the start of this year.

Need Soviets Badly

This deplorable condition on the Soviet front will prove a great threat to the anti-Axis camp, because the total collapse of the Soviets in the war theater will positively place West Asia, a direct route to India, in a very precarious state. Naturally it is urgent for the Anglo-American nations to arrange that the Soviet resistance against Germany will be as long as possible. This reason has prompted Willkie, it is believed to make his proposal to Kremlin.

It is also reported that Great Britain, led by the lesson of the failure in landing its troops at Dieppe, persuaded the United States to have General Marshall lead the proposed second-front troops. Britain thinks it most wise that any second front should be maintained with the least loss of its men and officers.

General Henry M. Wilson, the supreme commander of the British forces in Iraq and Iran, it is reported meantime, assumed his post at Baghdad on October 24 and, two days later, held an important war conference at his headquarters.

War Center in Teheran

It is expected General Wilson will soon arrange that the headquarters of his troops will be placed at Teheran. This is suggested from his reported intention that the forces under him will have as its chief aim the defense of the border region between Iran and North Caucasus. At Teheran, a war conference is expected to be held soon with the presence of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

In this connection it is recalled that the Premier of Iran has not yet acceded to the Anglo-American demand of full war support. General Wilson, will see to it, it is believed, that the stubborn Premier would be strongly persuaded by the British Ambassador at Teheran. It is anticipated the strong-willed Premier will be obliged to resign his position under the British pressure.

NEW ARMY BILL FOR IRAN

Government Wants Extension of Military Service for Conscripts

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 28.—The Iranian Government yesterday presented to the Parliament a new bill proposing an extension of the length of military service for conscripted soldiers.

In this connection, Premier Ahmed Ghavan Saltanah of Iran declared that the object of the proposed bill is to maintain public order in Iran.

America to Shift Oil Refining Plant To Aid Soviet Union

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—The United States has decided to transfer one oil refining plant to the Soviet Union, it is reported from Washington. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. remarked in this connection; "An oil refinery in Texas will be taken apart and shipped to the Soviet Union and its assembling will be undertaken by American engineers. This plan has been approved by Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes." The New York Herald-Tribune also reports that it is the first shipment of an oil refinery under the Lease-Lend Act.

AUSSIES IMPRESSED BY 9 WARRIOR-GODS

Pearl Harbor Action Highly Lauded by Australian Press, Says Minister Kawai

The Australian nation was deeply impressed at the story of the Nine Warrior-Gods, who in their special submarines penetrated into Pearl Harbor and after destroying their objectives met their death, declared Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, when interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at Shonan, states Domei.

Mr. Kawai is among the 325 Japanese evacuees from Australia who are returning home aboard the exchange ship, Kamakura Maru.

Highly praising the Nine Warrior-Gods, the Australian press unanimously maintained that the whole world should admire the spiritual training of the Yamato race, which was well displayed by those naval heroes.

Concerning the air raids conducted by the Japanese Air Force on Port Darwin, Mr. Kawai stated that the intensity of the Japanese attacks is well indicated in the marked decrease in the number of workers, in the loss of merchant ships and in the fact that nobody wishes to be a sailor.

Referring to the social condition of Australia, he said that because of the shortness of its history there is practically no difference in classes, pointing out that 90 per cent of the total population of 7,000,000 are laborers and that, politically speaking the leadership in that country is held by the working class.

The motto of the Australian nation is to live without working, Mr. Kawai went on to say, adding that the current world war is in a sense a punishment on the Australian nation for having sought only pleasure.

As one instance indicating the pleasure-seeking habit of that nation, Mr. Kawai quoted a certain Australian paper which said that if birth-control had not been practiced in Australia, their army would have been larger by almost 10 divisions than at present, and they would have no worry as to its national defense.

He also pointed out that the strike which was started by coal miners in pre-war days is still existing.

As to the future move of Australia, he asserted that it is inconceivable that that nation, no matter how easy going they are and though the defeat of their home country has become clear to them, will not tear themselves away from their home country.

He added that although the Australians receive help from the United States through the Lease-Lend Act, they dislike Americans and they will not leave their home country.

SHANSI BATTLE RESULTS

118 Communist Troops Killed in One-Week Period

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 29.—One hundred and eighteen Chinese Communist troops were killed and 25 others were taken prisoner in Shansi Province during the period from September 11 to 18, which served as a prelude to a general peace preservation campaign throughout North China, according to reports compiled here today.

Spoils seized by Japanese troops included four light machine-guns, 78 rifles; 1,713 rounds of ammunition, 204 hand-grenades, 29 land mines and 39 bales of salt, it was learned.

NAZIS TIGHTEN RING AROUND STALINGRAD WITH SECURE MOVES

Sweep Remnant Soviet Forces in Central and Southern Parts of City

RED LEADERS GLOOMY

Counter-Attacks on Entrenching Germans Nipped; Losing Ground in Caucasus

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—The German High Command announced today as follows:

1. German forces operating in the Stalingrad front entered the northern section of the city yesterday after a fierce battle, and the counter-attack made by the Red Army in that district ended in failure.
2. German forces occupied several enemy positions in the Caucasus and the Terek River region, defeating strongly positioned Soviet forces in the steep and densely wooded mountain region.
3. German air units bombed the harbor facilities at Tuapse and damaged two medium-sized Soviet steamers.
4. Hungarian troops operating in the Don River area succeeded in driving out the defenders.
5. German air and land forces destroyed several Soviet pill boxes in the northern part of the Eastern Front, and inflicted huge casualties on the enemy.
6. German air units bombed the harbor facilities at Archangel, and started fire at several places.
7. German air units bombed important equipment in various districts in the southeastern section of England yesterday, and also severely damaged one British freighter in the eastern part of Great Yarmouth.

Sweep Red Remnants

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—The German forces in the Stalingrad sector succeeded by this evening in sweeping the remnant Soviet forces both in the central and southern parts of the city, it was officially announced today.

This success, it was also reported, was immediately followed by the start of German attacks against the Soviet resistance in the northern section of the same sector.

These steady and successful moves of the Reich troops, will be enough to shatter the enemy's falsified reports that the besieging operations around Stalingrad will only continue till the advent of winter with no remarkable advance made by the German attackers.

The Red troops remaining around the city are said to be repeating their futile attempt to regain their lost positions in the city from the German hands.

Meantime, according to a report from Moscow, Stalingrad has been under 70 to 80 German bombers, against which the defenders do not have any effective means to meet the attacks.

In the Caucasus sector, despite its baffling topographical condition, the advance of the German spearhead is rapidly developing, so blitzkrieging feature is found among their ranks. The Germans in the Tuapse and other areas are gradually driving before them the resisting Soviets.

Anglo-American observers are reported to be maintaining their view that the German operations in the Caucasus would not last any longer than one month from now because of the return of winter in the district. Well-informed quarters among the Axis nations, however, allege that the Reich movement in the same area will not be hampered in any remarkable way by the coming of winter because the Caucasus, especially its southern part, generally has as warm a winter as in southern France.

Admits Axis Advance

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 29.—Soviet authorities confirmed today that German forces made a great drive into the northwestern section of Stalingrad, that a large German unit entered the workers' quarters in the northwestern industrial districts and occupied the surrounding areas, it is reported from Moscow. Meanwhile, Soviet forces are making counter-attacks and fierce street fighting is developing everywhere.

The German rush into the northwestern section was made by three

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN SAID FACING A 2ND FRONT IN ASIA

Indians, Overwhelming Britons In India in Number, Now Have Leaders

REGARDED AS ACT OF GOD

Behari Bose Declares Amritsar Atrocity Will Not Be Repeated Today

It is ironical that before Britain was able to bring about a second front in Europe a second front against Britain has been established in Asia. The struggle between the people of India and Britain no longer is a scattered uprising but a complete nationwide armed struggle against the oppressor. And against this Britain has to fight with a small detachment of troops, says an observer whose observations follow:

We still remember that Prime Minister Churchill gave as the reason for the defeat of the British in the War of Greater East Asia the lack of troops. And it is a fact that in India today there are so few Britishers that travelers say it seems strange how Britain is able to control that vast land.

Act of God

It is clear from this fact why Britain does not wish to fight India. But there is a fundamental difference in the idea of "India for the Indians" and "India for the British," and so it can be regarded as an act of the God that this Indian War has broken out. At a session of the British Indian Parliament on September 21, Allan Hartley, second in command of the British Indian Army, speaking of the battle in the Sind district against the Hurs, said, "Martial law has been declared in this district, and we are making efforts to bring the rebels under control. We have shot to death 45, hanged 50, wounded 30, and arrested 3,000. There is a rumor that the British forces used explosive bombs against the Hurs, but that is not the fact. However, we did use incendiary bombs in order to quell rioters."

If Hartley's speech is put into clearer terms it would read, "War is on in this district. The enemy dead number 125, prisoners number 3,000. It is rumored that the British forces used highly explosive bombs, but that is not the case. What we really used were incendiary bombs. That is because the enemy did not even have incendiary bombs. If the enemy uses incendiary bombs in the future our forces intend to use high explosive bombs." Britain does not call its war a war because it will lose a war in India.

With the outbreak of the present war in India, the Amritsar case in April, 1919 is recalled. Of that atrocity, the Indian patriot, Ras Behari Bose says, "April 13, is New Year's day for the Hindus. It was planned that a gala meeting would be held in the Jallianwala Bag at 4:30 p.m. General Dyer received this report at 12:45 p.m. and immediately ordered his troops to prepare for action. At the scheduled time 5,000 (some reports say 20,000) Hindus, none of them armed, many children and mothers with babies in their arms, assembled at the meeting place. "Jallianwala Bag" in an open area of ground surrounded by closely packed houses. There are only narrow roads leading to and from the square. At one point of entry is a height and from this point the entire square can be covered. No one can escape if guns are fired from this point.

"While the meeting was being held as had been planned, General Dyer, with 90 soldiers and two armored cars reached the square at about 5 p.m. and immediately ordered his men to deploy. What happened after that, is made clear by a report of the questioning of Dyer by Hunter, a member of the investigating committee.

Ordered Men to Fire

Q: What did you do at Bag?

A (Dyer): I ordered my men to fire.

Q: Immediately?

A: Immediately. It did not take me 30 seconds to decide what it was my duty to do.

Q: What were people doing at that time?

A: They were holding a meeting. A man was standing on a high place and gesticulating wildly. It seemed as though he was making some sort of speech. He was standing in the center of the square, about 50 or 60 yards from where we were standing.

Q: Before the crowd was dispersed did it attempt anything?

A: No, nothing. Just a few of the people began to flee.

Q: The crowd was beginning to flee?

A: Yes, when we began to fire the crowd at once began to flee toward the right.

Q: At that time martial law was not yet declared. Did you not think it appropriate to consult those responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in the city before you took the action you did?

A: There was no such official at that time. I did not think it necessary to consult any others. I had to decide what to do immediately. From the military point of view I immediately saw the necessity of firing. I considered that if I did not do this I would not be carrying out my duties faithfully.

Q: Did you order the firing with the dispersing of the crowd as the objective?

A: No, the firing was continued even after the crowd tried to disperse.

Q: After firing did the crowd immediately disperse?

A: Immediately.

Q: Still did you continue to fire?

A: Yes.

Q: Why did you not order the cessation of fire when the crowd tried to disperse?

A: I considered it my duty to continue firing until the entire crowd had dispersed. If I had ordered the firing of only a few shots I would have been mistaken in my duty.

Fired 1,650 Rounds

"Dyer's men continued to fire for ten minutes, firing 1,650 rounds. Dyer gave the order to cease fire only after his ammunition
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troops? Japan watches the situation with the deepest sympathy for the Indians.

Press Comment

Wednesday, September 30

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Anticipation on Results
operative Council; Budgetary Economies
KOKUMIN—In Ending the Publication of the K

Anticipation on Results of Cooperative Council

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The third session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association came to a historic close yesterday with the adoption of a resolution to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a finish, after four days of discussions since September 26.

Inasmuch as it was a conference revolving about the question of strengthening the victory structure of the nation in the long war ahead by giving full play to the results of the war successes so far gained and consolidating defense and national life in the face of the decisive stage of the war, there were unusual, moral tension and attentiveness in evidence among the members and other participants from top to bottom. It was quite significant that in the discussions one could perceive the truly earnest desire on part of all conferees to see the nation through these emergency times.

Although it was only proper that both the Government authorities and members should have been zealous and sincere throughout the proceedings, the session really reflected the splendid morale of the people and tended further to bolster that morale. This impression was most likely due to the fact that the members had been selected from among those men and women who are actually engaged in the work of the nation in its manifold fields and not from among third-person critics and abstract theorists. It is to be noted, therefore, that the various opinions expressed for communication from below to above, except for a few ideals and abstract statements, are such as can be translated into action at once depending on the decision of the Government.

Naturally, the real results of the session do not lie in what it has been able to adopt but in the actual enforcement of the recommendations adopted. The members should strive to secure a thorough understanding of the nature of these emergency times on the part of the interests they respectively represent, while the Government authorities should not neglect to carry out those proposals and suggestions which they endorsed in the course of the session. Thus the nation moving as one man should overcome all difficulties until the final victory is won.

Budgetary Economies

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In the current fiscal year's budget, economies amounting to ¥514,000,000 have been made, but this represents a huge decrease compared with ¥1,323,000,000, the amount of economies effected in the budget for the last fiscal year. Thus unexpected smallness of the amount of economies in spite of administrative simplifications and thorough elimination of non-urgent expenses is probably due to the narrowness of the margin in the urgent appropriations for retrenchment or postponemnt. In this regard it should be remembered that the total decisive war budget for the current fiscal year could be completed only when the supplementary budget for the period immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was compiled. We should, in the circumstance, give due recognition to the pains the authorities have taken in compiling the working budget under notice.

At any rate, the decrease in the amount of economies this year entails corresponding increase in the working budget already swollen by the initial increase in the total.

On the other hand, it should not be ignored that the funds for purchasing materials and labor expenses which form the basic part of budget execution have been worked out with a greater precision and comprehensiveness. Also, the increase in the construction ex
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be forgotten.

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CHU MIN-YI POINTS WAY FOR HIS NATION

In Speech on Occasion of Manchurian Incident Stresses Cooperation With Japan

At a time when repeated victories by Japan are reported in the War of Greater East Asia and the building of the New Order in East Asia is steadily being pushed ahead, the eleventh anniversary of the Manchurian Incident on September 18 last, was described as one "fraught with significance" by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of China, in a radio speech from Nanking the same day.

Dr. Chu stressed that the occasion called for the Chinese people to recognize clearly that they share common joys and dangers of Japan, and "indeed the common fate of the rest of East Asia," and must strive their utmost to render assistance to Japan for the achievement of the momentous mission of the rejuvenation of Asia.

The text of Dr. Chu's speech, as translated and released by the International Publicity Board, Press Bureau of Nanking follows:

"Eleven years have gone by since the outbreak of the September 18th Incident. During these eleven years, our countrty has faced a great upheaval unprecedented in history, and gone through innumerable changes. But the worst of luck must necessarily be attended by a change of fortune, and the historical evolution of the past decade has fully borne out the guilt of Chiang Kai-shek, whose obstinacy and self-will have brought upon untold harm to the nation and the people, and further thrown this pigheaded and self-willed Chiang into a bottomless abyss.

"There now lies before us a road of peace, a road through which the reconstruction of Greater East Asia may be achieved with China, Japan and Manchoukuo as the pivotal points. For this reason, in reviewing over the past, and looking into the future, we are able to derive comfort out of our sorrow, satisfaction out of our suffering, and enthusiasm out of our dejection.

The September 18th Incident took place in 1931. At that time, Chiang and his followers, oblivious of the general tendency of the situation in East Asia and that of the world in general, kept on deceiving the masses with empty words. For their own part, they let pass opportunities for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations until the Sian Incident, when the situation grew from bad to worse. The Communists, and the Anglo-American imperialists, fearful lest there be peace in the world, did their best to instigate China and Japan into conflict. Chiang and his men, blindly allowing themselves to be made tools of the Communists, failing to awake at the last moment, allowed the emergence of the July 7th and subsequently the August 13th Incidents.

Chiang Blamed

"As we review over the past, we can clearly understand that had we, at the time of the September 18th Incident, utilized the opportunity offered to readjust Sino-Japanese relations, there the China Incident which has been dragging on for over five years now would never have taken place. In other words, the countless lives lost and inestimable resources sacrificed by our country in the course of the past five years have been the evil result of the failure of Chiang and his followers to take the necessary action to readjust Sino-Japanese relations at the time of the September 18th Incident.

"The past decade and over is but a brief moment in human history. But in this infinitesimal space of time, the two countries China and Japan, who are mutually dependent on each other, not only suffered a breach in cordial relations, but also went through an ordeal of internecine strife that has been accompanied with indescribable horrors. Though this is happily fast becoming a thing of the past, yet it gives us food for thought in the future, more especially when we consider the fact that the China Incident which has been dragging on for over five years is still not fully concluded. It therefore behooves us at this moment to undertake a self-survey of Sino-Japanese relations during the past decade.

"As neighboring countries, relations between China and Japan are attended with a closeness and a long history unparalleled in the world. If both would cultivate friendship and cooperation, they cannot but exist and prosper together, and constitute themselves the pillars for the reconstruction and rejuvenation of East Asia. On the other hand, if they fail to understand each other, or go further as to engage in internecine strife, then not only will the two countries suffer in themselves, but an opportunity would thereby be afforded the enemy who has a covetous eye on East Asia. Between these two nations, therefore, the slightest mistake in policy would bring about repercussions of a most serious nature. This point had been most clearly and thoroughly seen through by our National Father, who accordingly propounded his doctrine of Pan-Asianism. But Chiang and his henchmen have dared to misinterpret wilfully the unalterable principle of Sino-Japanese cooperation, and to disregard openly the behested teachings of the National Father. This constituted the first cause of the worsening of Sino-Japanese relations.

Assails Communists

"We have stated that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation would ensure their co-existence and co-prosperity and further contribute toward the reconstruction and rejuvenation of East Asia. What a beautiful world would have been realized with the achievement of this objective! But the realization of such a blissful state of affairs is the very nightmare of the Communists whose primary fear is that there would be peace in this world. For with disorder raging in the world, an opportunity is given them to spread their Communist doctrine.

"Besides the Communists, the Anglo-American imperialists also dread the realization of peace and order in East Asia. Their fear is that China and Japan would not engage themselves in internecine strife. For when they do, the imperialists will fish in the troubled waters. In a word, the instigations of the Communists and the Anglo-American imperialists, to Chiang, and their obstructions on the path of Sino-Japanese cooperation constituted the second cause of the worsening of Sino-Japanese relations.

"These causes are clear enough to the open-minded and cannot be refuted. But a run of bad luck must be followed by a change in fortune, which is only the natural tendency in the evolution of history. We must now refer to the year 1938, the eighth year after the September 18th Incident, and the second year of the Sino-Japanese Incident. At this moment, Sino-Japanese relations were verily in a mess of the darkest hue. Amidst this darkness, however, a ray of light suddenly appeared. As the Chinese poet wrote of old:—

We see the last mountain coming,
'Perhaps the water no more flows,
The journey appears at its end.
'But lo! Flowers are blossoming,
Beyond the lean darkened willows,
There is a new hamlet—new land.'

"To put it more plainly, on December 29 of that year, President Wang Ching-wei issued his peace proposal and led the country on the only road of salvation—the Peace Movement. This message was the motivating force of the Peace Movement, and in the bright and illustrious history of our national policy of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, the significance of this great and primary move must be remembered.

Peace Movement Spurred

"After a year and over of the initiation of the Peace Movement, the National Government on March 30, 1940 returned to its Capital at Nanking and issued a Manifesto on the occasion together with the Government's Political Program. The Peace Movement thereupon entered a more decisive stage.

"On November 30, 1940, the Treaty concerning Basic Relations between China and Japan was concluded, and the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration further issued. Since then, Sino-Japanese relations have a basis on which they may be promoted while the foundations of permanent peace were also laid with the building of the East Asiatic Axis provided by the Joint Declaration. From the outbreak of the September 18th Incident to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Basic Relations and the issue of the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration, over nine years have gone by. In other words, the said Treaty and the Declaration have fully rectified all dispute and mistakes which have been in existence in the past nine years. A new life now enters into the relationships among China, Japan and Manchoukuo, a point on which we cannot over-emphasize as we commemorate the September 18th Incident today.

"The National Government has returned to its Capital; the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between China and Japan has been concluded; and the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration has been issued. But the Chungking faction still persists in its folly in offering resistance to our friendly Ally, while Britain and the United States have not given up their intrigues against Sino-Japanese cooperation and continue to place obstacles on the path of the East Asiatic Axis formed by China, Japan and Manchoukuo. This fills us with great sorrow and regret.

"With the object of achieving lasting peace in East Asia, our friendly Ally is doing her utmost to help to strengthen the National Government, and to continue in her punitive measures against the Chungking regime. Moreover, on December 8 last, at a time when she could no longer bear the situation forced on her, Japan began to employ force for a settlement with the Anglo-American imperialists, thereby waging the War for Greater East Asia.

"On the very outbreak of this War, the National Government immediately issued a Declaration expressing its determination to share with our friendly Ally both comforts and hardships. It has only been barely a little over six months since the outbreak of the War for Greater East Asia, when our friendly Ally, Japan, has scored such signal victories that Anglo-American aggressive influence has been completely ousted from Greater East Asia.

"Even India has responded to Japan's call and is engaging herself in a movement against Britain so that she may participate, as an independent action, in the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. Up to the present, only the Chungking regime remains in its folly of continued resistance. But now that Chungking has been deprived of Anglo-American assistance, it has become a trapped animal, and its collapse is only a matter of time.

"As we have stated earlier, since the September 18th Incident, the inability for Sino-Japanese relations to improve was due to Chiang's pigheadedness and the instigations on the part of the Communists, and the Anglo-American imperialists. Now that both Chiang and the Communists have become trapped animals and are only waiting for their end, and Anglo-American aggressive influence in East Asia has been completely ousted, China, Japan and Manchoukuo can attend actively to close cooperation, and collaborate in the work of the building of the New Order in East Asia.

"Generally speaking, therefore, our commemoration of the September 18th Incident is fraught with great significance at a day when victories are repeatedly reported in the War of Greater East Asia, and the building of the New Order in East Asia is being pushed ahead.

Three Considerations

In this connection, we wish to bring out three important considerations.

"In the first place, let us clearly recognize that the doctrine of Pan-Asianism preached by our National Father is our criterion today. In commemorating the September 18th Incident, we must positively carry out the tenets of Pan-Asianism.

"Secondly, we must recognize clearly that our policy of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction is absolutely the right path to national salvation. Let us strive with all our efforts for the complete realization of this national policy.

"Thirdly, we must recognize clearly that we share the common joys and dangers of our friendly Ally, Japan, and indeed, the common fate of the rest of East Asia. Let us therefore also strive our utmost to render assistance to our friendly Ally for the achievement of the momentous mission of the rejuvenation of Asia."

A Gift From the South

Destined for the zoological garden at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, a nilgai among the menagerie sent by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, is seen being unloaded at the Osaka wharf.

RED ARMY OF CHINA WEAKENING IN FIGHT

Unable to Stage Worthwhile Activity Because of Strong Nippon Units

Domei

PEKING, September 30.—Due to a great reduction in their fighting power, the Chinese Red armies in China in the past two months could not do anything more than what might be brought under the category of bandit activities, despite the boastful pronouncement made by the Chinese Communist Party on July 7 to intensify their resistance against Japan and to regain their lost military key points in North China, according to field dispatches received here.

The only activities of the Chinese Red armies in North China in July consisted of approximately 322 cases of negligible guerrilla attacks, pilferage, cutting of electric wires, the blasting of some roads and interference with railways as compared with 556 cases of a similar nature in the corresponding period of last year, according to reports from reliable sources.

Similar cases in August reached only 582 compared with 762 cases in the corresponding month of last year, thereby revealing the increasing weakness of the communist-led armies in China.

Moreover, the Communist Party is having a hard time trying to retain the confidence of the people which is fast leaving the party because of its inability to put up any effective resistance against Japan, according to information available here.

Rumor is now afloat that General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Group Army, has been dismissed for his military failures.

Nazis Tighten Ring Around Stalingrad With Secure Moves

(Continued From Page 1)

infantry regiments protected by 150 heavy, medium and light tanks. In this sector, the German forces used two divisions of infantry.

The continued severe fighting has turned Stalingrad into a city of ruins, but in the ruined city, the troops under Marshal Simon Timoshenko are making desperate counter-attacks.

Pessimism Expressed

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 29.—The Soviet authorities expressed a pessimistic view regarding the Stalingrad battle today, and even the Pravda has recognized that the Soviet Union is now facing the greatest crisis the country has ever confronted.

A report from Moscow to the Times, London, says that German forces entered the heart of the Stalingrad industrial section, and finally occupied the shipbuilding yards on the Volga. Because of the new development, it seems that Soviet military authorities have entirely given up the hope of defending Stalingrad.

Retreat From Mozdok

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 29.—Soviet forces were compelled to retreat from the Mozdok district, unable to resist the advance of the superior German troops that have pushed toward the Grozny oil field in the Caucasus campaign, it is announced by the Soviet authorities according to a report from Moscow.

Reds Get Instruction

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 29.—The following orders were issued to the Red Army by the Soviet army authorities to prepare for any development in the coming winter season, in consideration of the experiences gained in the Stalingrad front, according to an Ankara report:

1. Few Soviet tanks should not start a tank battle against the Germans.

2. A large number of tanks should be in a close formation and act as one strongly mailed-fist.

3. Cities, towns and villages behind the firing line should never be given up, however, unfavorably the situation might develop. An area extending 300 kilometers from the firing line must be entirely fortified and it must be defended to the last man, fully benefitting from the experiences at Stalingrad.

4. Utilize all facilities for enabling our firing in street battles.

5. Tank trenches, pill boxes and defense positions must be all laid out in zigzag lines.

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Yokohama Indians To Fete Gandhi Day

(Continued from Page 1)

birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, now held in detention by the British in the Agha Khan Palace in Poona, the Indian Independence League Headquarters here will hold an anti-British mass meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to be opened with the hoisting of the Indian national flag at 8 a.m. and in the afternoon, a lecture meeting will be held.

A similar program is being contemplated by other branches of the league scattered in various parts of East Asia.

Wang Determined To Fulfill Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

ed with the Imperial approval, an exceptional promotion.

Mr. Wang speaks Japanese fluently and is very popular among the people of his country. It may therefore be said that he is well fitted for the post, Mr. Ohashi concluded.

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'KODO' IS VITAL TO WAR EFFORT, SAYS OKUMURA

Imperial Way Stressed by Central Cooperative Council Chairman

FINAL SESSION HELD

Japan Will Not Sheathe Sword Until Enemies Admit They Are Wrong

"We will not sheathe the sword until America and Britain have been made to admit that they were wrong in stressing the power of money and might," declared Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in an address given at the fourth and closing session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Tuesday.

Mr. Okumura stressed the importance of "Kodo," or the Imperial Way, in carrying out the duties of the War of Greater East Asia, and added that the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain should guide the nation in dealing with the problems which will have to be solved before Japan wins the final victory.

The fourth and last session of the Central Cooperative Council was held at 9 a.m.

Chairman Kisaburo Ando moved that a resolution on the complete execution of the War of Greater East Asia be passed by the assembly. He named a committee of 14 members to draft the resolution.

Then the chairmen of committees which had studied various subjects made their reports to the meeting.

Committees Give Reports

There were five committees. The first committee dealt with problems regarding the "war of thought." The second took up matters concerning general national mobilization in wartime. The third reported on measures for the increase of industrial capacity. The fourth dealt with the food problem in wartime and the fifth with the maintenance of the living of the people in wartime.

It was after the chairman of the first committee had made his report that Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information made his speech on the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia.

Hyogoro Kashiwabara, Director of the Second Department of the Planning Board, giving the views of the Board on the conclusions which had been reached by the second committee, declared that the power of Japan is being utilized to the fullest extent, and that there is no reason for taking an alarmist view of America's power of producing war materials.

Resolution Is Adopted

In the afternoon session the members considered the resolution which were presented by the speakers. A number of members spoke in favor of the resolution, after which it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

Addresses by Chairman Ando and Premier Hideki Tojo, concurrently President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, concluded the session which closed shortly before 5 p.m.

Mr. Okumura's address in substance follows:

"The committee dealing with the question of strengthening the war of thought did much which will be helpful to the Government.

"That to strengthen the war of thought is absolutely necessary in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful conclusion is a stand which will be entirely supported by the Government.

The Imperial Way

"To strengthen the war of thought is to make manifest the spirit of Kodo or the Imperial Way and to clarify the national polity.

"We must end all American and British conceptions which becloud the idea of the national unity. We must make a clean sweep of the American and British way of thinking in Japan.

"The meaning of the War of Greater East Asia is this: It is to make manifest to the whole world the great ideal of Hakko Iu, or eight corners of the universe under one roof.

"Ours is a war to eliminate people who refuse to understand this Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

Towed From Hokkaid

Despite stormy weather and heavy seas, 6,000
Cubic feet) of timber turned into an ocean-going raft
the way from Hokkaido to Tokyo by a tug-boat. This
ed the final test run for the new sea-craft, and the s
has cinched the augmentation of Japan's marine
capacity. Premier General Hideki Tojo is shown ab
the new wonder of the seas at Shibaura.

New Ocean-Going Raft Will
Japan's Transportation C

Ingenious Sea-Craft Holding 6,000 Koku Withstands Final Test Tow Fro Hokkaido to Tokyo

A definite contribution to the enhancement of marine transport capacity was assured when an ocean-going raft with a load of 6,000 koku (60,000 cubic feet) of timber in tow arrived off Tokyo all the way from the Hokkaido at dusk on Monday.

Realizing the importance of augmenting marine transport capacity to the prosecution of the 100-year war, the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry recently devised an ocean raft. Already passing three tests with satisfactory results, it has now successfully withstood the fourth and final test tow.

An elaborate welcome in honor of this latest addition to seacraft was held at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon on the wharf of the Shibaura Pier, attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Agriculture and Forestry Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima and others. Also present were representatives of the Nippon Lumber Company, Ltd., of the Federation of Forestry Associations and of various steamship companies, bringing the total attendance figure to about 500.

No Damage Sustained

The raft lay alongside the wharf after having completed a 14-day voyage over 800 nautical miles from the Rumoe Port, in the Hokkaido, during which it encountered stormy weather and high seas. Towed by a small tow-boat, an X X-tonner, the raft showed no signs of damage, while Transport Commander Sub-Lieutenant Yamaguchi and 15 other members of the crew were in high spirits.

Premier Tojo jumped down to the pier and, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Kuribayashi and Paymaster Major-General Nozoe, inspected the timber and heaped questions on the crew. His enthusiasm greatly impressed those present.

Paymaster Major-General Nozoe made the encouraging report that the ocean raft had now passed the experimenting stage and would contribute greatly toward promoting maritime transport capacity.

Premier Tojo then addressed Sub-Lieutenant Yamaguchi and the other members, who were lined up, in this vein:

"Without wasting time, you have with an iron will overcome a multitude of difficulties and have turned the impossible into possible. This

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300 RETURNEES HIT TREATMENT WHILE IN INDIA

Sufferings of Japanese Internees in India Revealed by Repatriates

WOMEN, CHILDREN SUFFER

Babies Denied Milk by British Authorities—Sick Persons Kicked by Guards

By YOSHI KAITE
Former Domei Chief of Singapore Bureau

Although some aspects of British treatment of civilian Japanese interness have not been made public because revelation may make it harder for those still confined, the time has come to make it known to the world that British humanitarianism is nothing but a mask for perhaps not barbarism but certainly for gross indifference to the suffering of others—indifference so calculating and cold that it can be nothing but well-planned torture.

The suffering of Japanese men and women internees, particularly the latter, in Singapore and India which were so well covered up by admittedly well-organized and effective British propaganda now have come to light with the return Sunday of more than three hundred persons who have undergone unspeakable trials at the hands of British authorities.

One night in particular, January 25, 1942, it etched so deeply in the minds of the 3,000 Japanese internees at Camp Purana Qila, near New Delhi, that even the crushing defeat of Great Britain will not soften the memory of that horrible night.

Nights Are Cold

It was on that day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the women internees were due to arrive from Malaya. All of the confined men gathered behind a barbed wire fence some distance from the main gate hours before the arrival of their wives, mothers and children. However, when it was 3 o'clock there was no sign of the new arrivals. Hours passed and finally night fell bringing with it the severe chill peculiar to Indian nights. Even in tropical India, nights in January are cold. The temperature drops to about 34 degrees Fahrenheit just two degrees above the freezing point.

Finally, unable to stand the cold, they recklessly burned precious firewood which was needed for cooking rice to keep warm. Besides, the men were beyond giving consideration about a few sticks of firewood, the allowance of three pounds per day for each large cooking group was not even enough to cook the morning meal anyway.

The apprehensions concerning the welfare of the women and children were somewhat alleviated by the thought that the British have always professed to give the weaker sex and children special considerations. There people always had been led to believe that British moral precepts were found on the principle "women and children first." However, they were shocked when the

(Continued on Page 2)

DECREASE SEEN IN '42 BUDGET; EXPENSES CUT

Streamlining of Administrations Results in Favorable Drop In Expenditures

WILL SAVE ¥514,000,000

Finance Ministry Confers With Various Government Offices To Effect Savings

By the simplification of administration the budget for the fiscal year of 1942 will have its expenditures reduced by more than ¥514,000,000, it was revealed at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday.

Since the announcement of the simplification of administration the Finance Ministry had been conferring with the various Ministries to effect savings in general finance and in the special budgets, and recently the plans for economy had been completed.

The expenditures will be reduced by a total of more than ¥817,000,000 but of that amount some ¥303,000,000 is overlapping and the net reduction in expenditures will be ¥514,000,000. The next savings in expenditures in the preceding fiscal year amounted to ¥1,300,000,000.

The following chart, which does not include accounts of the Kwantung Bureau, Chosen Government General, Supply Fund of the Chosen Railway, Chosen Government Life Insurance, Taiwan Government-General, Taiwan Rice Transportation Managing Bureau, Supply Fund of the Taiwan Government Railways, Karafuto Bureau and the South Seas Bureau, shows the reductions effected:

Name of account	Reduction	Carried over or postponed	Total
	—(In 1,000)—		
General accounts	221.321	61.882	283.204
Special accounts	480.231	54.429	534.661
Communications	31.460	9.990	41.450
Imperial Rail'y	71.084	40.000	111.084
Others	377.687.000	4.439	382.126
Total	701.544	116.312	817.866
Overlapping			303.735
Net reductions			514.131

U.S. MEDIATION DESIRED

Americans Clamor for Solution of Indian Deadlock

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 28.—A petition signed by prominent American writers and businessmen appealing to the United States and Chungking authorities to mediate in the impasse between Britain and India, was given prominence in today's issue of the New York Times, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from New York.

It was further emphasized that India plays an important part in the fate of the Allies, and therefore, in order that India be persuaded to join the Allied nations, America and Chungking should step in and endeavor to open another conference to settle the disputes between Britain and India.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Expansion of Fighting Power

MIYAKO—The third conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was brought to a conclusion with the resolution calling for the resolute determination of the entire nation to carry on the current war to a victorious end. The nation's total energy will be needed for the strengthening and expanding of the fighting power until the war is fought to the bitter end has been illustrated from all angles in the different bills presented before the conference. No doubt the attention of the general public will be focussed on how the Government will reflect these different measures in the policy which it is to follow or how the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will put them into practice. Of all the bills, those which have bearing on the basic industrial material problems or on the expansion of the productive power should be disposed of first. The Government as well as all the nationals of the country should give their fullest support for the speedy disposal of the same.

The nation should not harbor fear over the astronomical figures of America, that is to say, the huge number of planes, tanks, warships and other arms which it is advertising that it will construct and manufacture. Japan should produce its maximum power within the scope of its ability and thus forge ahead toward the attainment of its end in view.

Passing of Miyako

MIYAKO—The Miyako will bring its journalistic history of 60 long years to a close today and therefore this editorial column will also be brought to an end, for beginning from tomorrow, October 1, it will merge with the Kokumin. In review of this editorial column through the eras of Meiji, Taisho, and Showa, it is to be recalled that many an editorial has been written concerning the ups and downs of Japan during these periods and we are moved by a deep emotion. These columns

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL NAVAL UNITS TAKE KEY ENEMY BASES GUARDING N. AUSTRALIA

Supremacy Won Over Arafura Sea; Fate of Port Darwin Is Sealed

Brilliant Campaign by Imperial Navy Results In Capture of Saumlakki, Lalat, Tepa, Dobo, Toaru and Langui Islands

By GENICHI YAMAMOTO
Member of the Naval Press Corps

SAUMLAKKI, September 29.—After waiting at a certain base for an opportune moment, landing units of the Imperial Navy launched operations on the morning of August 30 in six different places, namely Saumlakki and Lalat (Tenimber group), Tepa (Babar group), Dobo (Aru group), Toaru and Langui (Kei group) and quickly defeated the enemy forces on the islands.

This successful campaign in the area, formerly under the Dutch flag, has given Japan complete control of the Arafura Sea and skies, simultaneously sealing the fate of Port Darwin.

The offensive operations against Saumlakki, the largest town in Yamdena Island of the Tenimber group, was conducted in the following manner:

Leaving a certain base, the Japanese Forces headed for the Tenimber Islands, only about 200 nautical miles from Port Darwin. Firm determination to give their lives to pave the ground for the reduction of Australia was imprinted on the brows of the men of the special landing forces belonging to the No. X Offensive Corps. Although Saumlakki is a mere speck on the map, its occupation meant the capture of an outpost of "impregnable" Port Darwin.

Traces could be seen of the hurried construction of airfields for land planes in Tatocol Island, southwest of Yamdena Island, and the establishment of secret submarine and seaplane bases for attempting counter-attacks.

Enter Saumlakki Bay

When the opportune moment came at last, the Japanese Forces, with lightning speed, penetrated into the Saumlakki Bay in a certain hour on a certain day. A half moon hung in the skies, silhouetting the outline of the island black against the horizon. The town of Saumlakki was still asleep, and the very quietness of the slumbering town seemed uncanny.

The entire Fleet, with light out, advanced to the point designated for dropping anchor. "Landing forces get ready!" At this order, all members of the landing forces silently boarded the steel boats used for landing purposes. It was X hour in the morning. Soon the steel boats pointed their prow toward Saumlakki and commenced to move.

The steel helmets of the landing forces shone dully in the moonlight, while the machine-guns in the fore of the steel boats seemed as if they would spit fire at any moment. Presently when the steel boats reached the wharf, XX Corps' Commander drew his sword and, jumped down from the boat. The others immediately followed. At that same instant, enemy machine-guns began to spit fire. Flare bombs, like fireworks, sizzed past in countless numbers over the heads of the Japanese Forces. Several of our men plunged into the enemy's machine-gun position. Amid the din of rifle fire on both sides, the cannon shots from our ships reverberated over the waters. Within a short space of time, the enemy military establishments were reduced to fragments in rapid succession.

Enemy Forces Surrender

The enemy, thrown into confusion by our landing attack, immediately hoisted the white flag and submitted to unconditional surrender. The encounter lasted only a few minutes. The enemy had been overcome by the furiousness of our attack and the vigorous spirit of our forces. At the break of day, from the far off Southern sea, the Japanese Forces bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace and loud cries of "Banzai" rang clearly through the skies.

EX-BANDITS GUIDED BY JAPANESE PRIEST

Sympathetic Training Being Extended to Prisoners At Unusual Institute

Domei

TSINAN, SHANTUNG PROVINCE, September 29.—A group of erstwhile Communist bandits, who once brought untold sufferings to the Chinese public through pillage and destruction, are now cooperating toward reconstructing North China, thanks to the efforts of the Reverend Mr. Eiso Sakurai, priest of the Senzo Temple of Tokyo, who is training them at an unusual concentration camp known as the National Salvation Training Institution, in the suburbs of this city.

With the exception of several persons who were adherents of the Chungking administration, these people, including 12 women, comprise soldiers of the Eighth Route Army who were taken as prisoners of war by the Japanese Forces during operations in Shantung Province.

Healthy Life Is Led

The daily routine of these prisoner-students begin at 7 a.m. when the bugle signals them to get out of bed. After washing and cleaning their rooms, they hear the usual morning address of Mr. Sakurai, head of the Institution, over the microphone.

Eight o'clock marks the time to begin their callisthenics. Breakfast is an hour later. Between ten and eleven, they are given general education and instruction on Japanese language, after which they start their day's work until 5 p.m.

The work consists of farming, poultry and pig-raising, employing the traditional method of farming in China plus Japanese agricultural technique. They have bath from 6 o'clock and from six thirty until

(Continued on Page 2)

FOODSTUFFS SEIZED BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK

People Suffer as Chungking Requisitions Provisions to Meet Drastic Shortage

Domei

NANKING, September 28.—As a means of coping with the increasing shortage of foodstuffs, the Chungking regime is enforcing compulsory requisitioning of provisions despite growing opposition from the people in general within its territory, according to reliable information received here today.

It is reported that General Chiang Kai-shek issued instructions, in the name of the chairman of the Supreme National Defense Committee, to commanders of the various war districts and governors of various provinces under his control, ordering the general enforcement of the compulsory requisitioning. The instructions issued by General Chiang read in substance as follows:

"The enforcement of the policy for payment of land tax in kind and the policy for the requisition of provisions for the army, are the two prerequisites to the continuance of resistance against Japan. Failure in these policies will spell the doom of the Chungking regime.

"Anyone trying to avoid the said two policies or obstruct their execution will be severely punished. The commanders of the various war districts and governors of provinces shall immediately instruct the various organs under their supervision to cooperate with officials specially dispatched by the Central Provisions Department, in collecting the fixed amounts of payments in kind for the land tax and securing the specified provisions under the requisition decree.

"Those violating the requisition decree or failing to make the pay-

(Continued on Page 2)

Port Darwin, Continent's Other Strategic Points Now Menaced

ACTION IS DESCRIBED

Dutch Garrisons on Islands Taken Completely by Surprise

By SHINKO NAKAMURA,
Member of the Naval Press Corps

DOBO ISLAND, September 29.—The enemy's attempt to check the onrush of the Imperial Forces from Ambonia- Island and the Banda Islands was frustrated when crack units of the Japanese Naval Landing Party blitz-attacked and occupied strategic points in the Aru, Kei, Tenimber and Babar Islands.

Mopping-up operations in the neighborhood were subsequently completed and the enemy's advance bases of defense north of Australia crumbled.

The enemy had mustered up remnants of the Dutch forces who had fled into Australia and, after giving them cursory training, dispatched them to the Aru, Kei and Tenimber Islands to engineer guerilla warfare with the Babar Islands and the Sunda archipelago as the advance bases.

The units of the Japanese Naval Landing Party sprang into quick and timely action and on July 30 reduced Dobo in the Aru Islands; Twar and Rangoor in the Kei Islands; Suamlakki and Lalat in the Tenimber Island; and Tepa in the Babar Islands.

Port Darwin and other key points in northern Australia are now exposed to infinite menace and the iron encirclement of Australia by Japan has been completed. "Next Australia" is now on the lips of every officer and man, as they glare at the whole of the Arafura Sea, Port Darwin and even Melbourne and Sydney far away.

This reporter followed the units that raided Dobo and was an eyewitness to the pusillanimity of the Dutch soldiers who took to their heels in utter consternation. They presented a sight pitiable as that of falling leaves.

Port Entered in Darkness

The Dobo-raiding Unit, under the command of an unnamed Unit Commander, entered the port amid the darkness before dawn on July 30. Mountainless Dobo looked like one black line, with two wireless poles standing high like a pair of horns.

Our brave fighters landed on the white sands in the southern extremity of the town like dews that fall on grass. Instantly they dashed into the darkness to storm the wireless station and the headquarters of the armed police.

Soon the police headquarters was surrounded. "Charge!" came the commander's order. With a roar our fighters dashed in, breaking down the door. Utter consternation ensued under the dim light of lamps lit with palm oil which was running low.

What a slovenly sight the enemy unfolded as they jumped out of their beds! Surely it was laughter-provoking. Some had gaiters only on one foot. Some, in undershirts, held pistols. Some hugged uncharged Bergman machine-guns. Some took to their heels while donning their trousers. Others, paralyzed with fear and unable to rise, begged for their lives. Shrieks of women and children were heard in the headquarters. "Don't worry. Stay away for a while," we ordered the women and children.

The entire police force was disarmed and taken prisoner. Pistols, rifles, heavy and light machine-guns, hand-grenades, etc. were found in large quantities.

Day had not yet dawned. No time was lost in storming the barracks, where an undisclosed number of men were taken captives. While conducting mopping-up operations in the barracks, we found that several Dutch officers, getting wind of the raid on the police headquarters, took to their heels without so much as taking command of their men. They were the officers who, after fleeing into Australia, underwent re-training and arrived here on July 12. Their private rooms were all in a mess, trunks lying here and there.

(Continued on Page 2)

300 REPATRIATES HIT BRITISH ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

first contingent of women and children arrived at 10 o'clock that night.

In near freezing weather, the arrivals were dressed in thin tropical clothing that they had worn when first interned in Malaya. The British authorities had not made any provision for the cold Indian nights.

Emaciated Appearance

Shivering in their thin clothes the women, many with babies in their arms, alighted from the trucks and ran half stumbling and eyes filled with tears to their loved ones behind the barbed wire fence. Their only luggage was a cloth bag and a blanket which were given them at Calcutta. More than half of the children were barefooted and all had an emaciated appearance.

Between sobs, the women told their stories to the men who could only grind their teeth in helpless rage.

On the boat coming to India, they said, even those half dead from seasickness were roused for roll call and those too ill to stand were kicked mercilessly by the women guards and forced to get up for inspection.

As for milk for the babies, there was none and when a severe epidemic of rash broke out among the children and the babies, medical facilities were not provided.

A typical experience of the deception and cruelty of the British authorities was told by Mrs. E. Sakai who with her baby was interned on the third day after the outbreak of the war. Believing the British authorities' statement that she would be permitted to return in a couple of days, she took no change of clothing for herself and only a few changes of diapers, underwear and a can of powdered milk for her baby.

At any rate, she said that even if she had known she would not be able to return, it was impossible for her to take more as she was told by the police who arrested her on December 11 not to take anything beyond a small bag.

She and the other women, she continued, were confined until January 11 on St. John's Island where life was still bearable as one can of milk was rationed each day for two babies.

However, on the boat bound for some unknown destination, the milk ration was completely stopped and instead half-cooked rice gruel was made for the babies. Grown-ups, she said, can live on half-cooked rice gruel but it is impossible for babies. Shame had to be forgotten for the sake of the babies. Every woman with a baby was almost reduced to beg decent food from the ship's cook, she said.

"Nothing can make us beg for our own sake," Mrs. Sakai said, "but for our babies, no shame was too great."

Finally, she said, the Indian cook could not bear the sight of starving babies and secretly gave them cans of milk at odd times.

Children Suffered

She said almost every child and baby on the filthy ship including hers suffered from some infectious rash and many of them were bedridden during the entire voyage due to fever resulting from the rash. Even sick babies and children with very high fever were forced to stand for inspection by the women guards, she said. "At these times, the women guards looked like devils or witches," she said.

Another woman, Miss H. Katsuno, commenting on the daily routine during their confinement at St. John's Island, said that the "food was barely sufficient to sustain life." Reveille, she said, was at 6:00 o'clock and the morning roll call at 7:00 o'clock after which they had to clean their quarters.

One takes house cleaning as a matter of course, she said, but they were forced not only to haul their meager baggage outside but also to carry out and wash their beds which were of heavy boards eight inches wide and several inches thick weighing more than 60 pounds.

Inspection was held between 10:00 and 10:30 o'clock in the morning and lights were put out at 10:00 o'clock at night.

Not only was smoking prohibited, she said, but the possession of matches was a major crime.

Before preparation of meals, women guards lighted each fire themselves and even eating utensils and cutlery were issued and then taken away after each meal.

The precautions to which the British authorities went through would be laughable, she said, if their sufferings had not been so much heightened by the faint heartedness of the British.

Miss K. Kuwano, adding details of the situation at St. John's Island, revealed that the daily diet consisted almost entirely of half-rotten salted fish which at times were filled with maggots. Even a swine would not eat the vegetables that were served, she said.

Mrs. T. Fukunaga, another woman who went through the trials at St. John's Island, added that the punishment for breaking the smoking rules was 28 days in solitary confinement.

She also disclosed that when Mrs. Sakai, who acted as spokesman for the internees, protested to the English head of the camp that the fish filled with maggots was inedible and that the washing of 65-pound boards was too much for women, she was rejected with the statement that in Japan the people were eating worse things and doing harder labor.

During their 68-hour trip from Calcutta to New Delhi, she said that they were not given even one meal that could be called as such. The cold boiled rice that was served once, she said was only half cooked and inedible.

Most of the women, she said, threw their portions away but a few gave vent to their anger by throwing the inedible rice at the feet of British soldiers on the platforms of the stations through which they passed.

Women, whom the British profess to "protect and honor" were treated like animals, she said.

What the treatment of the men was like is imaginable from the stories told by the women.

More than 60 innocent Japanese nationals already have died at Purana Qila, more are perhaps dying and many more will probably succumb before they are released.

The revelations made by these women is the true story of St. John's Island, the place of horror which the British described as an "island paradise" in a radio broadcast on December 19 last year.

General Terauchi Donates Animals, Birds to Uyeno Zoo

At the zoological garden at Uyeno, boys and girls of the capital will soon be able to see many rare African and Australian animals and birds sent by General Hisaichi Terauchi Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, in commemoration of the War of Greater East Asia. In order to receive the general's gift, some officials of the zoo went to Osaka as the animals arrived there on Sunday. Three African zebras, an Australian cassowary, three African and two Australian cranes and a dove from the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean are among the rare gift. These animals and birds were originally presented to General Terauchi by the Sultan of Johore State.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

have invariably maintained a just and equitable stand in presenting its arguments relative to political, economic, cultural as well as to many other vital problems.

Shipping Shortage in America and Britain

CHUGAI—The German submarine and air forces have for some time been inordinately active in the Atlantic, along the coast of North America, and in the Caribbean Sea. A steady increase is seen in the number of American and British merchant vessels, escorted or not, falling prey to German undersea craft. In the middle of this month the German submarine and air forces attacked a large British convoy in the Arctic Ocean and in a battle lasting for several days they sank 25 vessels, aggregating 177,000 tons, and severely damaged eight others.

This was followed very shortly by further victories. German submarines sank five enemy transports and three destroyers between Iceland and Spitzbergen, and 13 freighters in the Atlantic, along the coast of North America, and in the Caribbean Sea. They sank three enemy merchant vessels in the Atlantic. A German communique, summarizing what had been done by the German submarine and air forces between September 1 and 28, gave the total of merchant vessels sunk in the period as 146, aggregating 953,000 tons.

According to the announcement made by German headquarters, the German navy and air forces since June have sunk 800,000 tons of British shipping monthly, and in September the sinkings reached 953,000 tons. Thus there are no signs of the German navy weakening, rather its strength is increasing by the day. America and Britain will probably try, as they always do, to hide their losses from their people, but since it is recalled that the Daily Telegraph on July 11 carried reports that sinkings during June had reached 847,000 tons and said that Britain was faced with a critical danger, it can be seen that German reports can be relied upon. And as the German forces wreak their fury and as our navy works toward the destruction of the enemy, Britain will become an isolated island in the Atlantic, and the Anglo-American lines of communications in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean, in the Atlantic, and in the Arctic Ocean will become more perilous than ever.

IMPERIAL F
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(Continued fro
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the Japanese. Dobo has been occupied by the Japanese." "We're safe at last," they said with a radiant smile.

"Why, there are even Japanese graves here!" exclaimed a soldier. He plucked two or three flowers growing by the wayside and offered them to the graves. There were 200 odd graves with stone monuments. The oldest ones, according to the inscriptions on the monuments, were erected in and around 1907, while the newest was 1937. They were victims of diver-boat accidents and their relatives.

If this reporter's knowledge serves him right, it was during the forties in the Meiji era (1907-1917) that the Aru Islands and vicinity were found to be new pearl fishing grounds. Japanese fishermen who had by that time been in Thursday Island migrated in large numbers to this area. Dobo Island had since been one of the principal pearl fishing centers, and at one time when the business was good there were as many as 200 Japanese here. That is why the majority of the inhabitants of Dobo are connected with diving. The only Indonesians who can dive are those on Dobo Island, it is claimed.

The 200 odd Japanese graves stand at the northern tip of the white men's residential quarters, to be caressed by the sea breezes. "Look, this man is from my native province," said a soldier as he started at one of the stone monuments.

The Japanese Naval Ensign is now fluttering here in the Banda Sea. With what impatience the spirits of those who rest here waited for this day! Tears welled in this reporter's eyes.

P.I. Army Commander Honors Takasago Unit At Special Ceremony

Domei

MANILA, September 29.—Ceremonies conferring a letter of commendation on the Takasago Unit, which was composed of the native Takasago tribe living in Taiwan, were held this morning in the presence of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines in the plaza before the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces here. It was recalled that the Takasago Unit contributed greatly to the swift operations of the Japanese Forces in the early stage of the Japanese Campaign in the Philippines by opening advance routes for the vanguard troops.

Ex-Bandits Guided By Japanese Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

eight, they are permitted to do what they like. For 30 minutes from 9 p.m., they take part in meditation, extinguishing the lights when this is finished.

During the training, radio and cinema are used for educational purposes.

The women prisoners are given spending money now and then and are allowed to go out to the City of Tainan all day whenever there is a festival or ceremonial occasions.

Correspondence Allowed

The prisoners are quite free to write to their parents, wives or children, while visitors call on them at the Institution regularly. These visitors are also hospitably treated, the officials taking them for a tour through the city before letting them return to their homes.

Thus, given sincere and sympathetic training by the Japanese officials, no less than 1,700 prisoner-students have already grasped the true intention of Japan and have been released to extend voluntary and wholehearted cooperation in reconstructing North China, since the Institution was inaugurated two years ago.

Chen Heads Civil Service

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 26.—The National Government announced that Chen Fai-heng had been appointed chairman of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee.

KODO IMPORTANT, SAYS OKUMURA

(Continued From Page 1)

nese ideal which is applicable in all places. We must remove all who refuse to understand Kodo or the Imperial Way.

"We will not tolerate ideas out of keeping with our national polity, whether they are found at home or abroad. We must wipe out the communist idea, for instance, and ideas grounded on liberalism as developed in America and Britain.

Anglo-American Thoughts Hit

"The War of Greater East Asia began with great victories for us. Today the Rising Sun flag is in evidence in the Malay Peninsula, Burma, Philippine Islands, and the former Netherlands East Indies. I dare say that so long as there is any un-Japanese thought, which means the American and British way of thinking, in Japan, there can not be any hope of winning in the War of Greater East Asia.

"I note that there are some persons who are apt to wonder whether the Government is not going to extremities in wiping out of existence American and British ideas which exist among a section of the Japanese public.

"From now on it is the policy of the Government to act far more positively in wiping out American and British ideas within the country.

'We must be on our guard against un-Japanese ideas which are masquerading as ideas advocating peace.

"I once saw in London an ideological map of the world made in England. On that map, Japan was the same color as England. The explanation that I received from an Englishman was that both Japan and England were democracies.

"In those days the Japanese forgot all about the spirit of Kodo and Japan had been vanquished in thought.

"Germany was victorious in the early years of the first European War. Its victories just before it went under were brilliant without parallel. Its collapse at the end of four years of fighting was because it had been beaten in the battle of thought. We must see that we do not follow in the steps of Germany in the first European War."

Members Are Thanked

President Kisaburo Ando of the Central Cooperative Council, in his address which brought the session to a formal close, thanked the members for the manner in which they performed their work in the four-day session.

He said he was deeply impressed with the thoughts expressed by the members throughout the session, thoughts which he said reflected the sentiment of the mass of people in the country.

He mentioned the fact that Premier Hideki Tojo was present for a long time at the session on September 27. He felt sure that the Premier was profoundly moved by the conduct of the members in their discussion of measures for strengthening the nation's wartime structure.

He recalled that at the session on September 28 Premier Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet members again showed up and conferred without reserve with the members on matters of importance to the State.

He then gave attention to the supreme question of the attitude of the people toward the current situation.

"The nature of the War of Greater East Asia is such that we will not sheathe the sword until America and Britain have been made to admit that they were wrong in stressing the power of money and might. There is the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain to guide us in dealing with problems which will have to be solved before we can triumph.

"Our enemies have resources which preclude us making light of them. Nothing is more dangerous than to hold the adversaries cheap. One of the functions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to see that the people have a proper warlike spirit."

America Admits Loss Of 59 Warships Since Start of Current War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The number of American warships, including battleships and auxiliary vessels, which the American Government authorities have confirmed as lost since the start of the War of Greater East Asia total at least 59, according to an Associated Press report reaching here today.

ALBUMS WILL PICTURE PHILIPPINE WAR SCENES

Will Be Distributed at Cost by Japanese Military Headquarters in Islands

Domei

MANILA, September 28.—Albums containing pictures of the military feats of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines will be printed and sold at cost, the Japanese Military Headquarters in the Philippines announced today.

The pictures, which will be arranged in chronological order, depict the progress of the Japanese military operations from the time when the Japanese Forces first landed in the Philippines and successively cover the fall of Manila, Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

Restoration activities in the Philippines have also been captured in pictures. Approximately 500 of these albums will be distributed.

China Banks' Deposits Swell

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 26.—A total of $150,000,000 has already been deposited with the Bank of China and $74,000,000 with the Bank of Communications since their reopening on September 1.

146 Allied Vessels Sunk in September By Nazi Submarines

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Allied merchant ships sunk by German submarines between September 1 and September 28 totaled 146 with an aggregate tonnage of 953,000 tons, according to an announcement issued by the German High Command.

Foodstuffs Seized By Chiang Kai-Shek

(Continued from Page 1)

ments in kind as allotted to them will have their property sealed and confiscated. Appropriate steps shall also be taken to forbid the people to submit false reports of hardships and privations due to flood or drought.

Shichida Leaves Manchouli

Domei

MANCHULI, September 29.—Motoharu Shichida, the Japanese Minister to Afghanistan, and six members of his staff, who arrived here on Sunday, left here yesterday afternoon for their new posts by the Molotov Railway via Siberia and Central Asia.

STOVES
We Have Just Received Official Permission to Sell Our Stock of Stoves
Place Your Order Before October 4th and Spend the Winter in Comfort. Only Limited Number Available
ORDER NOW!
FUKUOKA COAL CO.,
SHIMOYAMATE-DORI 2-CHOME, KOBE
(In front of Ecole St. Marie)
Tel.: Fukiai 7012

Ladies' Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club
NOTICE TO MEMBERS
AUTUMN TOURNAMENTS—The following events will be held during October, November, December.
1—Ladies Championship Singles
2—Gentlemen Championship Singles
3—Mixed Doubles Handicap
4—Ladies Doubles Handicap
5—Mens Doubles Handicap
6—"Juniors" Competition
Entries close on Sunday afternoon October 4th as per list now posted on the Club Notice Board.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

in Kobe
Stay i t Surroundings
A finest hotel
Rooms d Phone from ¥8.00 up
Sele Banquets & Weddings
ent Service
ess: TOR KOBE
TOR TEL, KOBE
K. YUAS A. MILDNER, Manager

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942.
The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ厳選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

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TAIYO TEAM LEADS IN PRO-BALL LEAGUE

Hankyu a Close Second as Nines Resume Play in Tokyo And Nishinomiya

Professional baseball will be resumed today at the Korakuen stadium and at the Nishinomiya stadium near Osaka, following a day of traveling. The league-leading Taiyo nine remains here and will meet the Asahi club in the opener today, while the local Kyojin team takes on the Hanshin nine from Kansai in the night-cap.

The western series at Nishinomiya opens with second-place Hankyu opening against Yamato and Nankai facing Nagoya.

The League race, so far had featured the steady play of the Taiyo club, which is clipping along with a percentage of .667, losing but three tilts in nine games. They, however, are being hard pressed by the Hankyu club, who are just a game of overtaking the pace-setter. On the other hand, the play of the defending champions, Kyojin, has been a disappointment and they have tumbled down to fourth place, just over the .500 mark.

The Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Taiyo	6	3	0	.667
Hankyu	5	3	2	.625
Asahi	4	3	2	.571
Kyojin	5	4	1	.556
Nankai	4	5	0	.444
Hanshin	3	4	3	.425
Nagoya	3	5	2	.375
Yamato	2	5	2	.286

The schedule for the next two weeks follows:

Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo

Oct.
1—Asahi vs. Taiyi & Hanshin vs. Kyojin.
3—Asahi vs. Kyojin & Hanshin vs. Taiyo.
4—Taiyo vs. Asahi & Kojin vs. Hanshin.
5—Hanshin vs. Asahi & Kyojin vs. Taiyo.
6—Kyojin vs. Asahi & Taiyo vs. Hanshin.
10—Yamato vs. Taiyo & Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
11—Nagoya vs. Yamato & Hanshin vs. Taiyo.
12—Hanshin vs. Yamato & Nagoya vs. Taiyo.
13—Taiyo vs. Yamato & Hanshin vs. Nagoya.
15—Yamato vs. Hanshin & Taiyo vs. Nagoya.

Nishinomiya Stadium, Near Osaka

1—Hankyu vs. Yamato & Nankai vs. Nagoya
3—Yamato vs. Nankai & Nagoya vs. Hankyu
4—Yamato vs. Nagoya & Nankai vs. Hankyu
5—Yamato vs. Hankyu & Nagoya vs. Nankai
6—Nankai vs. Yamato & Hankyu vs. Nagoya
10—Hankyu vs. Asahi & Nankai vs. Kyojin
11—Asahi vs. Nankai & Hankyu vs. Kyojin
12—Hankyu vs. Nankai & Asahi vs. Kyojin
13—Hankyu vs. Asahi & Kyojin vs. Nankai
15—Nankai vs. Asahi & Kyojin vs. Hankyu

Den-en Tennis Results

T. Tabe of Keio University and Uhara of Hitachi Company moved up Tuesday to the finals of the Tokyo district open tennis championship, the sixth day of the tournament at the Den-en Club courts.

Tabe breezed into the finals with a 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 triumph over Yamada of Waseda. Uhara, former collegian, also reached the finals by beating Washimi of Waseda, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Tabe and Uhara will meet this afternoon for the championship.

Miss Kamo of the Den-en Club eliminated Miss Oura of Higashi-Fushimi Club, 6-1, 6-3, and Miss Miyaki, also of the Den-en Club, defeated Miss Koden of Den-en, 6-2, 6-2. The finals will be played today.

In the doubles, Miss Oura and Miss Kamo paired to vanquish Miss Matsuoka and Miss Kato, Den-en Club, 6-0, 6-0, while the other finalists were Miss Asanaga and Miss Asatsuga of Higashi-Fushimi, who downed Miss Hara and Miss Miyuki, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4. Finals will also be played today.

WHOLE OF AMERICA SET FOR GASOLINE RATIONING

Government to Enforce All-Out Ticket System to Cut Rubber Consumption

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The United States Government has decided to enforce the rationing system for gasoline throughout the country as an indirect measure to cut down rubber consumption, according to a Washington dispatch received here yesterday.

The Government's decision to employ the ticket system on gasoline was formally announced yesterday by William M. Jeffary, Director of Rubber Industries, the dispatch revealed.

The announced rationing system will be carried out on the same basis as that of the system enforced in 17 American States along the Atlantic coast immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Finnish Envoy Returns

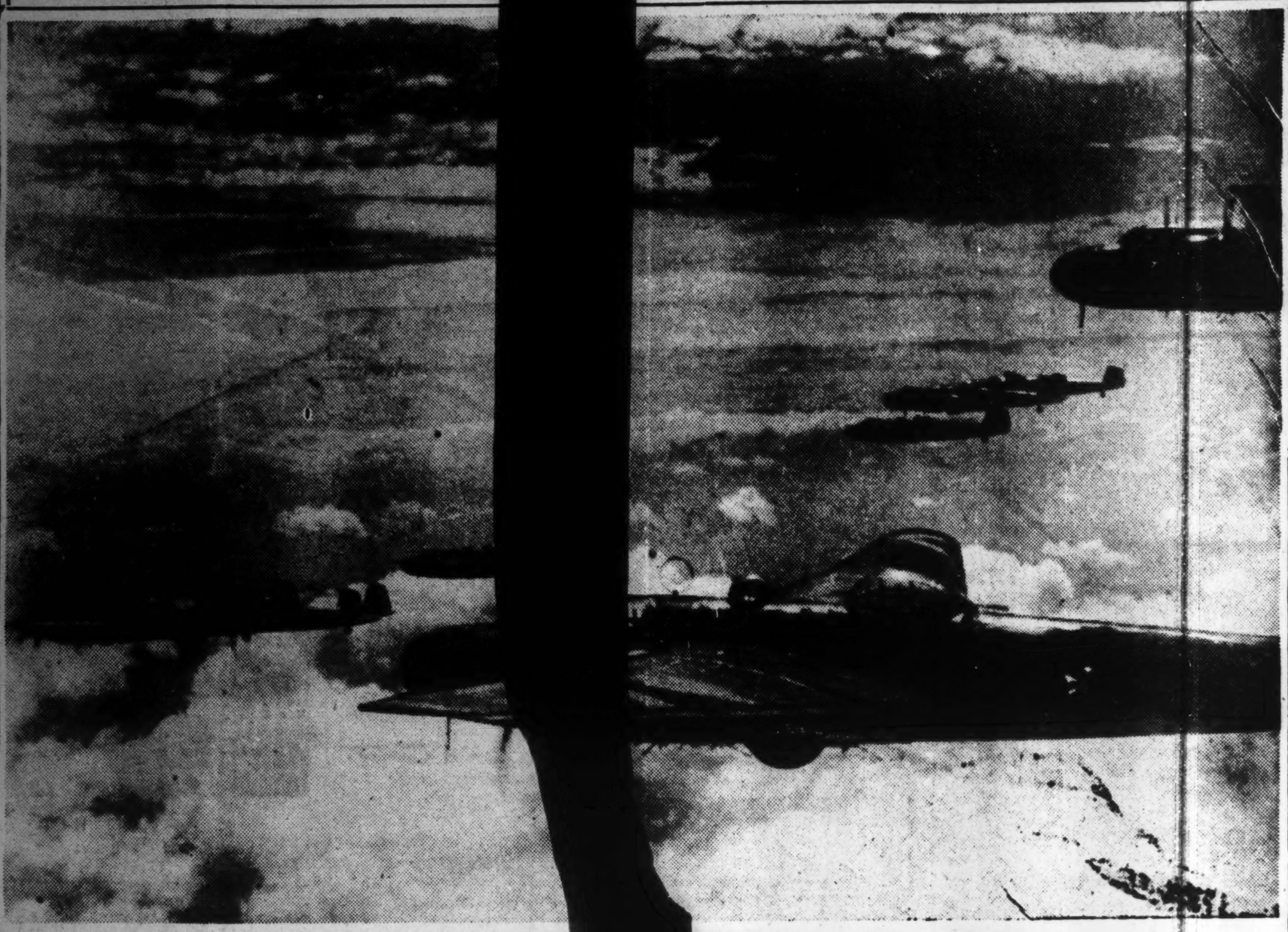
Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, Finnish Minister to Tokyo, returned here on Tuesday from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, where he attended the 10th anniversary celebration of the founding of Manchoukuo.

New Tax in Shanghai

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 28.—Shanghai has been divided into five areas for the purpose of levying the provisional-special tax on sugar and cosmetics.

ON MISSION [illegible] DESTRUCTION



A formation of bombers of the Japane [illegible] ging its way to blast an enemy base.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PERRY'S TRUE [illegible] OTIVE

Historians Prove Sinister Designs Prompted Ame [illegible] To Dispatch Commodore's Mission to Japan on Warships in 1853

By NIJU SHIBUYA

(Continued From Yesterday)

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board the Powhatan, and saluted with twenty-one guns from the launches, after which another salute of seventeen guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who through the interpreter presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. At a sign given, the servants in attendance brought in lacquered stands with tea and sake, sweetmeats and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement seems to have been much the same as that which in China generally precedes the transaction of business with foreign officials; and while it was going on there was time to take a note of the place of meeting.

The hall, which had been run up with great celerity, was about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve high, and surrounded with magnificent japonicas, some of them thirty feet in height, and in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered with red cloth, extended the whole of the apartment. The floor was covered with white mats, about three feet long by two wide; and the place was heated by highly ornamented braziers placed on beautiful stands. The pillars supporting the erection were ornamented with purple crepe, and the walls were richly adorned with paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was situated about five hundred yards from the landing place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with their broadsides to it. Several native artists were present taking sketches of the strangers.

Conference for 3 Hours

The refreshments being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crepe. The conference lasted three hours, and was carried on through the Dutch language, which the Japanese interpreters, Mats-ma-ki, and Mich-i-taso, and Mr. Portman, the Commodore's clerk, spoke fluently. A very favorable answer was given to the President's letter, which we presume was in terms a repetition of President Fillmore's; and it is stated that Commodore Perry was fully satisfied on all points suggested by him which, we again presume were in accordance with Mr. Secretary Webster's letter of instructions to Commodore Aulick accompanying the first letter to the Emperor.

A draft Treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Japanese Commissioners, who said that it would receive due consideration, but the old Emperor had died since Commodore Perry was there last year, and his successor was a young man, who would require to consult his Council before coming to a determination; and the Commodore was reminded that Japanese did not act wit [illegible] same rapidity as Americans [illegible] which was thus illustrated: S [illegible] several Japanese meet together [illegible] siring to visit the American [illegible] one would say, "It is a bea [illegible] morning!" to which another [illegible] add, "How pleasant it is!" Then a [illegible] would remark, "There is not [illegible] a wave to be seen upon the w [illegible] at length a fourth would su [illegible] "Come let us go and see the s [illegible]

That the preliminaries of a [illegible] would be settled during the p [illegible] visit was, however, more than [illegible] able. Its leading provisions, [illegible] said, will be the opening of [illegible] or more of the ports of Jap [illegible] the commerce of the United S [illegible] and securing supplies of coa [illegible] the steamers of that country [illegible] other respects the treaty, concl [illegible] or proposed, is understood [illegible] nearly a counterpart of [illegible] with China, except, it is said, [illegible] the Japanese objected to a c [illegible] admitting all other countries t [illegible] same privileges as America no [illegible] the Chinese, by whom and n [illegible] Sir Henry Portinger, as is gen [illegible] supposed, the privileges of the [illegible] lish Treaty, were extended [illegible] foreign countries. The Jap [illegible] would manifest more sag [illegible] and save themselves from inc [illegible] able vexation, were they to [illegible] mine on allowing other natio [illegible] enjoy the same immunities as A [illegible] ica, and no other, modeling a [illegible] ture treaties on precisely the [illegible] terms. But nothing can be a [illegible] certainly known on the subjec [illegible] the Susquehanna, having [illegible] placed at the disposal of Mr. Lane, the Minister to China an [illegible] ing under orders to be in [illegible] kong in the beginning of April [illegible] dispatched on the morning o [illegible] 24th of March, the very day a [illegible] ference was to have been hel [illegible] the purpose of considering [illegible] treaty.

President Fillmore's Letter

As most of our readers may [illegible] forgotten the precise tenor of [illegible] ident Fillmore's letter to the [illegible] peror of Japan, and as it is not [illegible] we here insert it, appendin [illegible] outline of Mr. Secretary Web [illegible] instructions to Commodore A [illegible] to whom the mission was orig [illegible] entrusted:

"I send you, by this lette [illegible] envoy of my own appointme [illegible] officer of high rank in his co [illegible] who is no missionary of re [illegible] He goes by my command to [illegible] to you my greeting and good w [illegible] and to promote friendship and [illegible] merce between the two cou [illegible]

"You know that the United [illegible] of America now extends from [illegible] sea; that the great countri [illegible] Oregon and California are pa [illegible] the United States; and that [illegible] these countries, which are ri [illegible] gold and silver and precious [illegible] our steamers can reach the s [illegible] of your happy land in less [illegible] twenty days.

"Many of our ships will now [illegible] in every year, and some perha [illegible] every week, between Californ [illegible] These ships must pass along [illegible] st of your Empire; storms [illegible] nds may cause them to be [illegible] on your shores, and we ask [illegible] ect from your friendship and [illegible] atness, kindness for our men [illegible] ection for our property. We [illegible] at our people may be per- [illegible] o trade with your people; [illegible] shall not authorize them to [illegible] ny law of your empire

[illegible] bject is friendly commercial [illegible] rse, and nothing more. You [illegible] ve productions which we [illegible] e glad to buy, and we have [illegible] ons which might suit your [illegible]

[illegible] Empire contains a great [illegible] ce of coal; this is an article [illegible] ur steamers, in going from [illegible] a to China, must use. They [illegible] e glad that a harbor in your [illegible] should be appointed to [illegible] oal might be brought and [illegible] hey might always be able to [illegible] e it.

[illegible] any other respects commerce [illegible] your Empire and our coun- [illegible] d be useful to both. Let us [illegible] well what new interests [illegible] se from these recent events [illegible] ave brought our two coun- [illegible] near together, and what [illegible] of friendly amity and in- [illegible] e this ought to inspire in the [illegible] of those who govern both [illegible] s."

[illegible] Coal—Leading Object

[illegible] irst half of Mr. Secretary [illegible] 's instructions is devoted to [illegible] ject of coals, that being ap- [illegible] the leading object of the [illegible] but Commodore Aulick was [illegible] himself of any and every [illegible] nity when brought in contact [illegible] apanese officials—either in [illegible] about coals, or in delivering [illegible] rtain wrecked Japanese ship [illegible] press upon them "that the [illegible] nent of the United States [illegible] possess power over the re- [illegible] its own citizens, and there [illegible] fore no cause to apprehend [illegible] nterfere with the religion of [illegible] ountries." This point, not [illegible] reason, as afterwards ap- [illegible] was held to be of the first [illegible] nce, for even the question of [illegible] cial intercourse was made [illegible] ry, its success being regard- [illegible] npromising; but in order to [illegible] for any "favorable contin- [illegible] the Commodore was invested [illegible] wer to negotiate a treaty, and [illegible] nished with copies of those [illegible] na, Muscat, and Siam, as [illegible] "the two latter containing [illegible] ees for the protection of [illegible] n sailors and property which [illegible] cast ashore" which Webster [illegible] be more important than [illegible] "one or more of the ports [illegible] n." If however the Commo- [illegible] ould succeed in effecting a [illegible] Mr. Webster concludes by [illegible] "it would be prudent to fix [illegible] od for exchanging the ratifi- [illegible] at three years."

[illegible] g the conference on the 8th, [illegible] dore Perry mentioned that [illegible] the marines had died, and [illegible] desirous to have a piece of [illegible] pointed out where this man [illegible] others of the squadron that [illegible] ie in Japan could be buried. [illegible] mmissioners first suggested [illegible] ki, and next Uraga, but on [illegible] ing objected to, a spot near [illegible] e of meeting was fixed upon. [illegible] unt of the funeral by Captain Slack, the officer commanding the marines, is given in another column, and cannot fail to be read with interest. We have only to add, that before the funeral took place, the Japanese officials came on board to view the body, for which purpose the coffin was opened; and after the burial one of them remarked that, according to the inscription on the lid, the man was a native of Ireland, not of America; but the explanation that followed proved quite satisfactory. In the course of the arrangements for the funeral, the prudence of President Filmore's and Secretary Webster's assurance on the subject of religion was shown. The Japanese said they had observed it with pleasure, and quite understood the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Before the interview broke up, the Commodore mentioned that he proposed to give his officers leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no great objection was made, and we believe that within a few days afterwards several of the officers were taking exercise on shore. Rev. E. C. Bittinger, the Chaplain, made several excursions among the villages and cornfields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having yards and small gardens within enclosures.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. BEARS EXPENSE OF AUSSIES' DEFENSE

Commonwealth Is Therefore Obliged to Ignore Japan's Assurances

In collusion with Britain, Australia is now making desperate efforts to defend the Commonwealth literally at the expense of the United States, writes an Asahi correspondent from Shonan Island, according to Domei.

He adds, however, that the influence of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has now become so strong in Australia that even Prime Minister John Curtin has now no voice in the military affairs of his own country.

Australia is so much committed to the United States that Premier General Hideki Tojo's declaration made in mid-February to the effect that Japan had no idea of encroaching upon the integrity of Australia if the latter cooperates with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere fell on deaf ears in the Commonwealth, the writer pointed out.

The correspondent predicted that Australia will, if possible, attach itself to the United States in the event the British Empire collapses, pointing out that the young men and women of Australia now show an extremely partisan attitude toward the United States.

No Legation Reception

There will be no reception at the Spanish Legation on Thursday, October 1, on the occasion of the Spanish National Holiday.

COLLEGE FLIERS' HOP TO MANCHOUKUO SET

Flying to Hsinking October 4 To Fete Founding of Empire

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, 11 Japanese college airmen will fly to Hsinking on October 4 in a group of nine training planes, local vernaculars report, today.

The goodwill mission of College pilots is scheduled to start from the Haneda Airdrome on October 4 and to reach the capital of Manchoukuo on October 6. On its way to Manchoukuo, the air squadron will stop at Fukuoka and Heijo.

Besides extending congratulation to the Manchoukuoan Empire on the 10th anniversary of her founding, the mission will visit the Youth Colonists' Volunteer Corps in that country.

The squadron is expected to leave Manchoukuo on October 14, returning to the Haneda Airfield three days later.

The eleven students, who will make up the squadron are from Meiji, Keio, Rikkyo, Kansai, Doshisha, Ritsumeikan, Kansei-Gakuin, Tohoku Imperial and Kyushu Imperial Universities, Mie Higher Agricultural School and Nagoya Technical College.

Six expert pilots, including Major-General Susumu Sato, will accompany the student aviators.

These airmen are now undergoing vigorous training at the Haneda Airdrome.

Atsushi Furukawa, graduate of the Chuo University, who will be one of the six guide pilots, had the following to say about the mission:

"This is the first time that student pilots will carry out overseas flight. I am rather envious of those students who will participate in this event. I hope this aerial expedition will prove a stimulus to the aviation of students."

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Nanking Manages Club

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 26.—Since the Japanese authorities returned the International Club to the Chinese Government, the management of the club has been entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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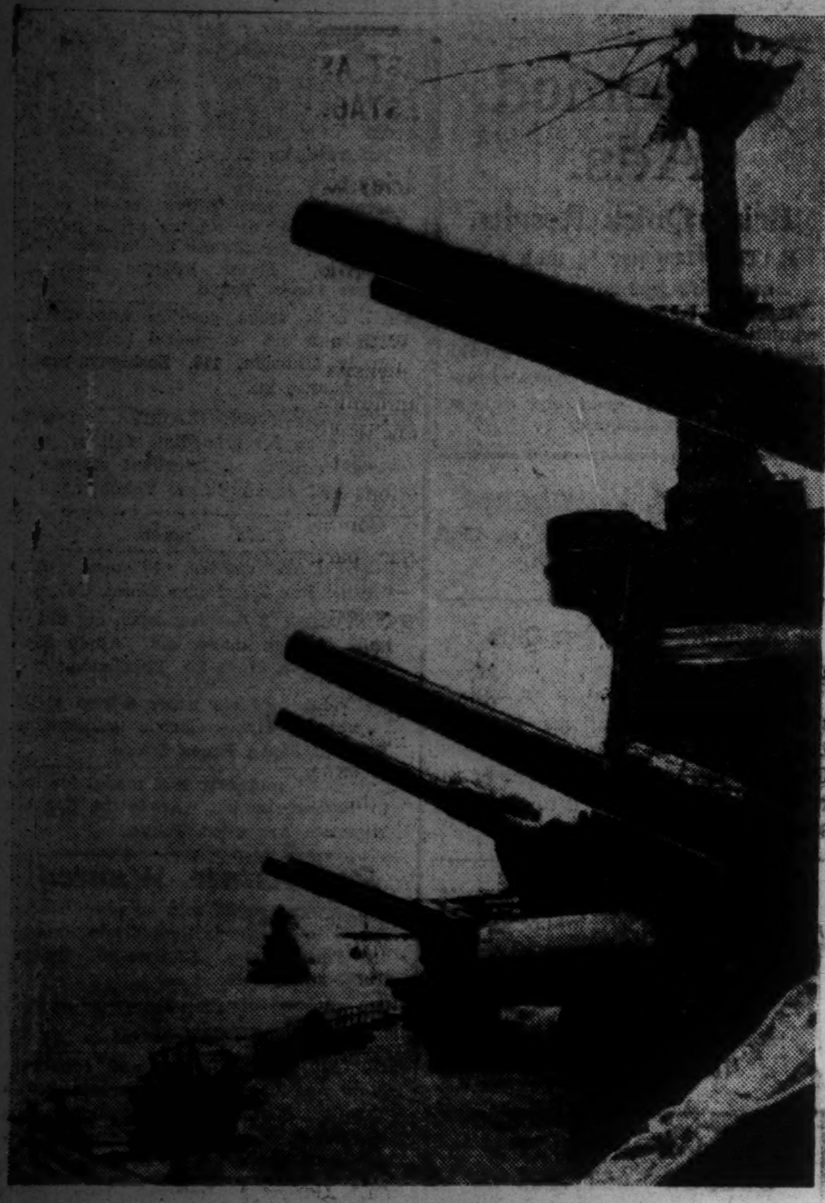

Ready for Action

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

WA AND WEAPONS

Now and in the Future

In modern times, when one spe
of arms, he usually means weap
of war. From a broader an
however, in the scope of arms
be included all those things wh
are needed to maintain human
istence and civilization. Altho
under the guise of peace, war
petually exists: armed hostilities
nothing but expression of its s
modic pragmatism. Therefore,
would be quite reasonable to reg
all commodities for civilian c
sumption, together with muniti
as implements for national defe
and as such, they are subject to
tional general mobilization.

Beside the weapons of war, th
are so-called arms of science.
the ordinary arms correspond to
muscles and bones of the hu
body, some of the scientific a
correspond to the organs of s
and nerves, such as eyes and e
In addition, there are indirect
hidden weapons of war known
subversive strategic activities, wh
may be divided into two catego
While the first includes those ac
ties which aim at securing m
degradation of a nation, the o
concerns religious and ideolog
propaganda designed to sabotage
tional solidarity.

Soft Attitude

When after the Meiji Restora
Japan came in contact with fore
nations, the United States and B
ain adopted all sorts of subver
strategic measures against
Their seemingly "soft" attitude
ward Japan had a deeper sig
cance. It was designed to obst
her legitimate growth in East A
The systematic dissemination
Anglo-American ideologies
thoughts were made with the av
ed purpose of demoralizing the S
fabric of Japan with liberalistic i
and pleasure-seeking tenden
Moreover, other aggressive and
lomatic measures were utilized
thwart Japan in replenishing
national defense structure. Eve
ter-Power maneuvers were reg
ly staged under their auspices to
her politically and economically
pendent on third nations. In
all means, direct and indirect,
used by them to quarantine Ja
in the Pacific.

The current Pacific war broke
as a reaction to the harmful A
American policy of perpetua
chaos in East Asia. The signal
cess attained by the Japanese N
at Hawaii at the outset of the
was not a "fluke shot." The J
nese Naval Forces went there d
mined to do away with the inju
of the Washington naval dispa
They knew the odds they were
ing; but they were conscious of
stern fact that on their courag
action depended the fate of the J
nese Empire. Hence, they acc
plished what was regarded as
possible. Of course, strategic p
ning and superior efficiency co
buted their shares to the success

Efficient Units

An organic system composed o
ficient units is essential to a
ments of modern war. A gigan
ganization with individual men a
cells is a State, and a State wit
ideal organic system compose
most efficient units may be call
highly organized defense S
Such an organic system is the
life of an army. Naturally, div
specialized branches of arms
considered as organic units of
entire system of an army, and
science that makes this organic
tem of an army more efficient
powerful.

The American forces in the
lippines which entrenched t
selves in their jungle fortresses
in a sense, be regarded as ha
demonstrated to a fairly good e
the scientific organization of d
ent efficient units of arms.
Japanese Forces which reduced
Bataan peninsula within a s
period also efficiently exhibited
system of organic unity in
warfare. This organic system o
ordination of different efficient
of arms has been developed
long ago by our Navy, and al
has been markedly perfected by
Army in its artillery operation
modern war, the infantry, too,
divergent arms as organic uni
its system.

The American forces which
doned the open areas of the P
pines and entrenched themselv
the fortresses on the Bataan p
sula were somehow able to hol
for about three months. In con
to this, the British army in the
lay peninsula mistakenly resort
plain operations against the p
ful Japanese Forces, with the
that it lost Singapore within
days of the opening of Japanes
saults on the fortified island.
old saying, "Big body, little
fittingly applies to the case o
British forces in Malaya.

Armaments

Mere size and strength
cannot attain effective operati
an army in modern war.
the days immediately prior t
current war, the principle of
warships and guns" had been
cated. At the Washington
London disarmament confer
this principle had been empha

s on the basis of such a
at the restriction of ar-
was discussed.
e of both airplanes and
has gradually expanded.
these warcrafts have been
a large scale not for the
gness in size, but for the
f perfecting different or-
ts of the fighting services.
eginning of the second
war it was rumored that
an Army was equipped
and 200-ton tanks, but
entic information confirm-
e largest tank in its pos-
as about 30 tons. There
in limit to the size of a
ch is determined in ac-
with the maximum power
for an organic unit of
g forces
connection, it is recalled
n felt humiliated in con-
e restrictive treaties at the
rmament conferences, but
s, today, are considered as
en Heaven-sent chances for
ttain qualitative improve-
he naval force. Owing to
s placed on the size of
s and the calibre of guns,
naturally concentrated its
efforts to build most effi-
uipped vessels within the
nnage. This policy and the
technical and mental train-
orked to perfect our naval

ig-Shell Principle

produces the destructive
battle is not the gun but
Therefore, the so-called
principle should be chang-
"big-shell" principle. The
e gun has hitherto been
inevitably in order to
shells to the furthest pos-
ance. It is very trouble-
ransport big guns. Thanks
elopment of motive power,
ns are freely employed in
tles. Nevertheless, even
highly developed portable
today, these weapons used
battles are, in reality,
ell-guns" and not big guns.
swift military operations
e British forces in Malaya,
illery pieces were used by
it they were not merely
of the types conceived in
imes. The heavy guns
ively by the Japanese
n the Bataan peninsula
at all big guns. Cannon
" guns denote heavy guns
d sense of the term. A
gnifies a long tube, which
st was produced chiefly to
ls to a distant point. In
cover this long distance it
e given necessary speed.
the purpose of obtaining
peed, heavy pressure was
by burning large quanti-
n-powder within the can-

sult, shells had to be made
and thick steel, limiting
nt of explosives inside the
n other words, the shells
cessarily larger and the
the gun thicker and longer.
things have undergone a
change in recent years.
e long-range guns can be
by bomber planes. It is
whether an inconveniently
n has its "raison e'tre" in
warfare.

Rockets

on the "big-shell" principle
ves more importance to the
n to the barrel of the gun,
on is gradually being re-
y guns with shorter bar-
as howitzers and mortars.
e imaginable that gunless
s will finally come to take
e of the heavy artillery
A step further would bring
era of extensive use of
Iron is not necessarily
to destroy the enemy.
hells with maximum con-
effective explosives will
e in demand, since it is not
explosives that destroy the
nd his establishments.

guns must be hidden or
ged to avoid bombings by
. The long barrel of a
is liable to exposed, and
, it must be kept in the
ontrary to this, a howitzer,
or a rocket can be secret-
d very close to the enemy
register an effective high-
e against their positions.

siege of Singapore, the
Forces laid a powerful field
of numerous heavy guns
very short period, and re-
e great fortresses in quick
n. They were able to ar-
e battery of heavy guns
ed, because it comprised
rtillery pieces of the howit-
. It is particularly to be
at the howitzers employed
Japanese Forces in the siege
pore were of a new, superior
ented in the country. They
called either howitzers or
uns.
time ago Colonel Kuwata,
ntor of the new type gun,
an award of merit from
anese Government for his valuable technical services to the Army. Big howitzers and mortars were also actively used in the jungle sector of the Bataan peninsula. Beside the Army, the Navy, too, has been inclined since a long time ago to adopt the "big-shell" principle under which explosive chemicals are valued more than iron or the heavy and long barrel of a gun. The techniques which govern the hurling of air-torpedoes by torpedo planes, assault methods of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Japanese Navy and the use of depth charges by submarine chasers against enemy submarines are nothing but different forms of the "big-shell" or "explosive chemical" principle.

Robots

It is conceivable that a new era of competition between the long-range guns and airplanes will be ushered in sooner or later. Another competitor will be robots operated by radio. The latter is not yet active, but in the course of time this device will be used to release submarine torpedoes, air-torpedoes or other such war weapons.

Although cannons have become useless, they can still be utilized as anti-aircraft guns. In fact, this is the only way left for the further development of the cannon. The advance of firearms seems to have reached a saturation point today, as is the case with the physical strength of human beings. At present, the qualitative improvement of firearms appears to be in suspension, though some possibilities are visible in the technical progress of mass production of them.

Rapid strides have been made in the creation of efficient arms of intelligence which could be operated without depending on sheer physical strength. The optical arms give clairvoyance to an army, while electric arms render it possible to command an army of a million troops as a single unit. The sound-wave arms create super-human ears, and the electric-wave arms serve as monstrous sensatory nerves. Because of electricity, it is possible to calculate distance, speed or other phenomena which otherwise are impossible of measurement. Owing to the greatly increased power and severity of bombardment and bombing in modern war, important weapons cannot be exposed on the surface. They are either hidden underground or protected by such facilities as could be operated with greater speed to counter enemy attacks.

Sound-Waves

The theater of hostilities in the southern region can be construed as either a vast sea-girdle area or a long wall of precipitous jungle. Hence, during military operations, it is imperative that sound-waves should be effectively employed to locate the invisible enemy, while inaudible sound-waves or the so-called super-sound-waves should be utilized in submarine operations to search for enemy undersea raiders. In air defense, electric waves are being used to detect the approach of enemy planes.

The infra-red ray is used to photograph images of objects through mists, and precision instruments are needed for aerial observation. The American forces had what is called a scientific fortress on the Bataan peninsula. The writer was told that, on some occasions, our field wireless stations, immediately following their establishment, had to face concentrated enemy fire. The American forces apparently were equipped with highly developed scientific apparatus, which enabled them to ascertain the positions of our wireless stations.

In the current war, the so-called super-sound-wave is playing an unusually important role in detecting submarines. There are clear indications that the invention of a super-short wave detector of airplanes would be completed in the very near future. This particular scientific innovation would be able to locate enemy planes several hundred kilometers away. Though the American and British fighting services have proved utterly crude and weak in general military operations, they seem to have done fairly well in the war of science.

Scientific Methods

The writer has heard that our forces were often annoyed by the highly developed scientific methods of the enemy. No matter how strong our fighting forces may be, every precaution should be taken to avoid misdirection of them. There is no reason to doubt that an epoch of highly developed scientific arms or arms of intelligence would soon pervade the world.

In view of the vastness of the battle-fields in the War of Greater East Asia, human senses of sight and hearing can play but an infinitesimal part in military operations. Therefore, highly developed scientific devices must be employed to amplify the auditory and visionary strength of fighting effectiveness so that commanders and their staffs may be able to spot accurately the positions of their own forces and that of their enemies. A war to be fought in this manner can be called a "war of co-ordinates," in which the need of fixing a position of point, line or plane is especially stressed.

For this purpose, the use of precision apparatus is essential to display full power in a surprise attack, for such arms of science facilitate unification of different commands and troop dispositions. A surprise attack is invariably accompanied by concentration, which works to redouble its power. But it has to be arranged and effected with speed to escape the enemy's detection and forestall his moves. In other words, the full utilization of the "co-ordinate" factor is particularly important, because it enables commanding officers of the forces to make certain of the position of the enemy and issue orders accordingly to each unit of their forces to launch surprise attacks on certain specified points.

Co-Ordinate War

The writer believes that the Japanese Forces in reducing the Bataan peninsula employed the tactics of "war of co-ordinates." At the same time, in accordance with the "big-shell" principle, they used a large number of howitzers which must have been secretly forwarded through the jungles of the peninsula to many points close to enemy positions. On the other hand, all conceivable sorts of arms of sense must have been mobilized to survey and detect those places where the enemy forces had entrenched themselves.

In the "war of co-ordinates," first of all, the whereabouts of enemy concentrations are ascertained and then the necessary instructions are issued to the different units to be ready for carrying out surprise attacks. Simultaneously, the atmospheric conditions are carefully measured and, if need be, the previous plan is revised or altered to suit the latest condition. In this manner, the final decision is made weighing all factors involved with such precision as to render a planned surprise attack infallible when once executed. Also, the air and naval units concerned keep themselves in readiness and go into action the moment the signal to that effect is given. The Japanese Forces employed this method of coordination of war arms to decimate with amazing speed the American-Filipino troops entrenched in the mountainous regions of the Bataan peninsula.

The current war is destined to be followed by a war of new arms. The first phase of Pacific hostilities has ended with Japan attaining brilliant successes. Now the preparation for opening the second phase is going on, for it has become extremely difficult for Japan to repeat the tactics of earlier surprise attacks which have become fully known to her adversaries due to experiences gained by them in battle-fields. This necessarily requires the consummation of new techniques on the part of Japan to achieve new victories by foiling the strategies of the Anglo-American nations. The future progress of the war viewed from this angle, it is quite reasonable to assume that its second phase will witness the employment of new arms both in scientific and military fields.

Enemy Come-Back

The United States and Britain still have rich natural resources in their possession. Their productive capacity and scientific strength should not be underestimated. Having suffered dismal failures in the current war, they are likely to place reliance on their scientific strength, and may attempt to stage a come-back with renewed vigor fortified by a tremendous volume of efficient new arms.

It is obvious that the new weapons they would employ in that event would include war accessories having unusual speed. They would most probably attempt to obtain striking speed in airplanes, tanks and other conducts to conduct guerilla operations and make a quick get-away after carrying out a lightning assault. They would also endeavor their best to develop diverse devices possible of operation beyond sight and hearing of their adversaries. It is quite imaginable that they would attempt to use noiseless airplanes, submarines capable of navigating at unusual depths, stratosphere planes and other elusive and undetectable scientific contrivances.

Quite apart from these possibilities, it is within the range of human conception that electrically-operated robots, the mechanism of which would be insensible to pain, may be used by Britain and the United States to operate tanks, planes and warships and discharge torpedoes and air-torpedoes from a distant rear base. On the other hand, it is a question as to what extent they would be able to develop their super-short-wave communication instruments. They would probably invent such devices as would work effectively to maintain communications among themselves without the knowledge of their antagonists.

Air Defence

To improve their air defense structure, they may manufacture new types of anti-aircraft guns and airplane detectors, including electrically-operated anti-aircraft cannon.

Then, there is the question of the so-called death rays which, in former times, were supposed to be strong enough to destroy human beings and other objects. Death rays, now under study, radically differ from former conceptions. For instance, research work is being conducted to produce a ray that, with very little energy, will affect an extremely small but vital point. It is anticipated that by directing such a ray toward an airplane, the pilot in it could be made to suffer from an attack of giddiness

As the manufacture of all these new weapons of war is within the range of human faculty, Japan henceforward must strive to develop scientific arms. So far as the development of these new war weapons is concerned, it appears that the vanquished nations are in a more advantageous position than the victorious countries as a result of bitter experiences gained in their long succession of defeats. In other words, they are quite free to adopt new arms. As against this, the circumstances confronting the victors are far more different. In addition to old weapons of their own, they are burdened with huge quantities of captured weapons. Naturally, they would hesitate to replace these heaps of old arms with new ones.

The rapid advance of Pacific hostilities wholly in favor of Japan has caused the rise of new factors affecting either party from the viewpoint of developing down-to-date weapons of war. It is imperative that Japan make every effort to maintain her strength of arms and that of science at least on an equal basis with her opponents. "Tighten the cords of helmets after winning a victory," is an old saying highly instructive to those in the fighting services, but that is not enough. We must replace the old cords with new ones. This is needed to obtain another series of favorable results in the forthcoming operations which are now under intensive preparation. (Reikichi Toda, Japan Times and Contemporary Japan)

THE SHIMABARA RISING

Part 7

On the 29th of the 12th month, Naizennosho Itakura and Juzo Ishidani assembled the various leaders and said: "There is a rumor that, since the attack on this castle did not succeed as was expected, Matsudaira Izu-no-kami has been appointed Imperial Commissioner, and will shortly arrive. If this place is overthrown after his arrival, what face will any one of us have?

"The attack on the 20th failed from want of agreement amongst our troops. When we look at this castle it is plain that there is no one to help from the outside. Besides, New Year's Day is a day of rejoicing to every man, and hence they will not expect to be attacked. Without doubt they will be off their guard in the castle."

So it was resolved to make an attack at eight in the morning. Hyobudaiyu Arima was assigned the first place, and afterwards positions were assigned to the other commanders; whereupon they returned to their respective camps for the purpose of making preparations.

On the morning of the 30th of the 12th month, Shigenori Mondo, son of Itakura, said to his father: "You have gained renown already, having distinguished yourself at the two battles of Osaka; as this is my first battle, I desire to precede you tomorrow."

Itakura replied: "What you say is true, and your request shall be granted; only be careful of your life, and employ your soldiers—for perhaps I may lose my life in the battle. Arrange your troops beside those of Matsukura Nagato-no-kami. Matsukura is a leader deeply interested in this war, and acquainted with the ground; hence we may expect an unparalleled battle."

On New Year's morning Hyobudaiyu Arima, disregarding the appointed signal in the night, advanced against the outer wall and raised a shout. The other leaders heard the shout, but did not move from their positions. They merely wondered who had violated the regulations by attacking before the time, which had been fixed at eight in the morning. The defenders of the castle opened a heavy fire.

The soldiers of Arima, disregarding this, and shouting at the top of their voices, labored to break down the gate. The conspirators exerting themselves to the utmost, discharged their guns, and drove the assailants back, by throwing great stones and pieces of timber upon those who were near. At five in the morning, the assailants were driven back.

At this time seventeen leaders were killed, and forty-two were wounded. Of common soldiers, the number of killed and wounded was nine hundred and twelve men.

When it was daylight, Naizennosho Itakura went out dressed in black armor, wearing a shaggy-looking helmet, and carrying a standard surmounted by a crescent. When it was near the time appointed for the attack, he took an ink box, and wrote the following lines with his own hand, for a memento.

"On New Year's Day, last year, in Yedo, I tied on a court-dress hat; today I tie on a helmet, and go out to battle. Thus, the world and all things in it change. When the name only remains of the flower which bloomed at the advent of the New Year, remember it as leader of the van." Below this he wrote the words: "Itakura Naizennosho Shigemasa, New Year's Day." Having done this, he immediately went out to the conflict.

The time having arrived, the other leaders also advanced, and began to attack on the front gate.

Within the castle, Shirodaiyu Oyono, first of all, and with him men of experience, hastened around the walls, and seeing that the attack was made on one side only, more than two thousand able-bodied villagers, who acted as skirmishers, were sent to the aid of the point attacked. The loop-holes were then opened, and a heavy fire kept up.

The assailants replied as vigorously, and the balls flew thick between the contending parties. Those who approached the wall were beaten down with stones; and those who approached still nearer were driven back with spears and long swords. Multitudes of the assailants were slain and the rest retreated in dismay.

Death of Itakura

Naizennosho Itakura then advanced with one company, waving a white banner before his troops, and gnashing his teeth, uttered his commands and reproaches, saying, "Is it for you to come so near and then retreat? Vile fellows, think what kind of an enemy is before you. Is it becoming to soldiers to retreat from a small castle defended by a set of farmers, though the place is strong and strongly defended? Return and storm the place." He cried repeatedly, at the top of his voice.

But there was a great number, in full retreat, and they did not even hear him, as they went on, tumbling down the hill. Itakura then approached the wall, when a ball struck down his standard bearer. Yokei Yoneyama picked up the standard, and advanced with it. Itakura, brandishing a spear, advanced on a large body of conspirators. Here his spear was broken; yet he did not desist.

The conspirators seized his standard from above and broke the staff in two. Observing also the courageous conduct of Itakura, they concluded that he was the commander, and aimed at him alone. He was soon struck by a ball, which passed from his left to his right side, when he fell instantly and died. Four of his retainers died at the same time, and five were wounded. His son, Shigenori Mondo, according to his father's commands, accompanied Matsukura Nagato-no-kami, who was slow in coming forward. Mondo was eager to reach the spot, but owing to the narrowness of the way, and having to make his way through the ranks of Matsukura's troops, he was much retarded.

Two of the reporters were wounded. Nineteen of Nagato-no-kami's chief retainers were killed; also nine ronin, and three hundred and fourteen common soldiers. Naeshima Shina-no-kami lost, in killed and wounded, two thousand five hundred men in all. Besides these, many of the retainers of the Imperial Commissioners and the reporters were killed.

Shigenori Mondo was affected deeply by his father's death, and was prevented from entering the castle by the other leaders. At about nine o'clock each commander withdrew his troops. It was said that only 19 of the defenders of the castle were killed or wounded.

To Be Continued

Riding the Waves

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

JAPAN AND PORTUGAL

Part 2

Although the length of Xavier's sojourn in Japan did not exceed two years and three months, he realized, in his associations with and observations of people of the various districts whom he met in his travels that Japan, of all the Far Eastern countries, would be the most fruitful missionary field, and, upon his return to Portugal, alone, drew up a propaganda plan which he presented to the padre geral of the Companhia. He then sought the assistance of the Indian governor-general, a follower of Dom Joao III who was a devout believer in conversion, and, with the three sent in 1552, the Companhia began a steady flow of missionaries to Japan.

The Portuguese trading vessels had been coming to the Satsuma ports, but these ports were unsuitable for trading, being situated in remote districts, so that the merchants sought better harbors. In 1550 they entered Hirato and in the following year, 1551, they came to the territory under the jurisdiction of Marquis Otomo, embracing over half of Kyushu. Again, in 1552, came a vessel to Bungo bearing the returning Bungo envoy and a group of missionaries bringing gifts from the Indian governor-general.

Because Hirato had been from of old situated on the route to China and because of its proximity to Hakata, where many wealthy merchants resided, it happened that the ships continued to go there. There was a subsequent increase in the number of Christians in and near Hirato and the friction between them and Buddhists became more and more intense.

Thus it was that the lord, in 1588, ordered the expulsion of missionaries, who, in accordance with Xavier's plans, were desirous of utilising trade for the spread of Christianity and explained their situation to the Portuguese captains. They arranged to bring the missionaries to the ports of Yokose, Ura, and Fukuda, all of which were under the territorial jurisdiction of Omura-Sumitada, whose baptismal name was Dom Bartolomeu and who welcomed them with open arms.

Some Portuguese navigators, in 1570, making a coastal survey, discovered the excellence of Nagasaki as a harbor and secured it as a trading port for Portugal. And after 1557, vessels coming from India also stopped there via Macao, which was a base for Chinese trade. When the season arrived for the coming of Portuguese ships, Japanese merchants gathered from all directions, some seeking commodities imported from Europe, India, the South Sea, and China, others bringing goods for export.

The Portuguese population of Nagasaki increased rapidly, including not a few long-time residents as well as the new arrivals, and the lone little fishing port was now transformed into a busy, bustling city. In 1579, Dom Bartolomeu presented Nagasaki and Moji to the Companhia while the Arima lord, Dom Protasio, gave Urakami, from which districts the Society received an annual income of approximately 800 cruzados.

With this the Society beautified the towns and built a magnificent cathedral, leaving the political administration of the towns in the hands of leading Christians. It prohibited the residence of non-Christians and welcomed the coming of Christian refugees who had suffered persecution in other provinces. Thus, there occurred a sudden increase in population and Nagasaki became a great trade center.

In the meanwhile, the Companhia missionaries had, since their entrance into the capital in January of 1560, been working in the Kinai district. Oda Nobunaga's power increased gradually and he rose, under the Emperor Ogimachi, to the position of generalissimo, in which capacity he befriended and protected the missionaries, so that Kinai naturally became the most promising field in all the land.

In 1579 came Padre Alessandro Valignano as a visitador who made a tour of the various districts, calling upon the Christians there. At Kyoto and Azuchi, Nobunaga honored him with friendly audiences, as a result of which the padre drew up a new set of plans for proselytization on a wider scale than ever, designating the scope of the missionary field and urging the founding of a collegio and noviciado in Bungo, belonging to Marquis Otomo (Dom Francisco), a seminario each in Arima and the castle-town of Azuchi, the latter belonging to Nobunaga, and a collegio each in Kyoto and Omura's domains.

To Be Continued

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BRITAIN WEAKENS

Expenditures Fast Out-Growing Income in Spite of Drastic Measures Taken

Priort to the outbreak of the current European War in 1939 the British Government's annual spendings approximated £1,000,000,000. Subsequent to the outbreak of the war, however, the disbursement of the British Government rose at a phenomenal rate. British spent £4,600,000,000 during 1941 and, according to her budget for the current fiscal year, she is expected to spend £4,200,000,000 during 1942, excluding the items covered by the American Lease-Lend bill. Thus Britain's annual budget is now five times that in pre-war years. On the other hand, her national revenue in 1938 was registered at £4,600,000,000 and in 1941 at £6,300,000,000, thereby showing an insignificant rise of about 37 per cent.

Surveying financial conditions and the state of national life in Britain in this period of her emergency Kozo Minafuji, formerly Domei correspondent at London, gives an account of his personal observations, during his stay in London, in the following vein:

Quotes Figures

"First of all I wish to quote the following figures endorsing the financial strain of the British Government for the past few years beginning 1938:

	1938	1940	1941
Gov't disbursement	1,015	3,333	4,663
Government revenue ...	885	1,253	1,875
Revenue alien to budget.	25	212	469
Deficit in revenue	105	1,868	2,319
Individua molnetary savings and dividend of outstanding profit	456	823	1,028
Individual consumption of State capitals	406	296	493
Consumption of Gov't owned and individual capitals abroad	55	759	794

Disbursements Rise

"Thus it will be seen that the annual disbursement of the British Government during 1941 showed a sharp rise of over 400 per cent as compared with 1938 in contrast to a gain in revenue of slightl yover 200 per cent, thereby indicating a heavy deficit in revenue of £2,300,000,000. This deficit has been met by national monetary savings amounting to approximately £1,000,000,000, consumption of domestic capital amounting to £1,000,000,000, consumption of domestic capital amounting £500,000,000 and of British capital abroad amounting to £800,000,000.

"Of the total budget of £5,200,000,000 for 1942, it is understood that half the sum will be covered by State revenue and the other half by loans. The State revenue is analyzed as follows:

Direct Tax

(a) Income Tax—Raised from the pre-war rate of 5½ shillings to 7½ shillings, then to 8½ shillings, and finally to 10 shillings. All added, the total income tax is now fixed at 19½ shillings or just a half shilling lower than a pound. It would be practically impossible for the British Government to raise this tan any more. It deserves notice that the British income tax, according to the 1942 budget, is now estimated to total £980,000,000 including the additional tax, against the pre-war total of approximately £400,000,000.

(b) Excess Profit Tax—This tax is imposed at the relentless rate of 100 per cent, and is enpected to yield £400,000,000. However, 20 per cent of this tax will be repaid for post-war rehabilitation work. With property tax and the like added, the revenue from direct taxation is expected to total approximately £1,500,000,000.

Indirect Tax

(a) Consumption Tax—Consumption taxes for alcoholic drinks and tobacco are estimated to tatal £200,000,000 each.

(b) Purchasing Tax—This tax ranges from 33 to 66 per cent, although mostly imposed at the higher rate. Revenue from this source is expected to total approximately £84,000,000. With the revenue in the form of customs duty added, the indirect taxes will total approximately £800,000,000.

"In addition to its revenue from taxation, the British Government expects from Canada £225,000,000 worth of commodities in the course of the 1942 fiscal year.

"As for the deficit in revenue of £2,300,000,000, the British Government intends to make up for it by the nationwide monetary savings amounting to £1,900,000,000, and the consumptions of its capital abroad of £700,000,000. Yet there is much room to doubt the possibility of realizing this year double the nationwide savings scored last year, and the consumption of her capital abroad of £700,000,000 seems to err on the side of an overstrain.

Investments Lost

"According to estimates of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, the British investments abroad total approximately £4,000,000,000, whereas the magazine Economist remarks that 60 per cent of these investments have already been lost. Those now remaining intact are located in the Latin-American countries and their disposal will be fairly handicapped.

"As long as the British Government is intent on the replenishment of its wartime funds, the only means left for it would be the redoubled retrenchment of the cost of the nation's living by lowering the standard of life. At the present time, three-fifths of the commodities sold by retailers are rationed. Yet the British Government is now compelled to restrict the individual cost of living to a minimum by enlarging the list of commodities on ration in order to step up the national monetary savings. The question is how far the British people will be able to cut down on their living expenses.

Bond Market Controlled

"The bond market is completely controlled by the British Government. Floatation of loans by local administrators is banned. On the other hand, the Government is encouraging the production of war materials by offering advance payments and supplies of working funds as well as loans of fixed funds to munitions factories.

"The outstanding balance of national bonds stood at £8,100,000,000 at the end of 1938 but it rose to £14,000,000,000 toward the end of 1941. Due to the clever policy taken by the Government in connection with the rate of interests, the amount of interest payment was limited to £257,000,000 at the end of 1941 against £21,700,000 at the end of 1938. The rates of interest now applied to national bonds are as follows:

Exchequer's 90 days bonds ...	1%
„ 6 months „ ...	1⅛%
Medium period bonds	2½%
Longer „ „	3%

"Next comes the problem of inflation. The increase in the amount of paper money in circulation and of monetary deposits since the outbreak of the current war has risen by 48 per cent, and there is an ample reason to anticipate an all-round inflation. As a matter of fact, the tendency to indulge in illegal transactions is growing at an alarming rate among the British Public."

U.S. to Ration Gas

In order to meet the awkward situation arising from the short supply of rubber, the U.S. Government authorities, beginning September 25, will enforce a rationing system on the supply of gasoline throughout the country exactly on the same basis as the rationing system which has been enforced in the 17 states on the western coast ever since the outbreak of the present Great War, says Domei's correspondent at Lisbon.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.90	+0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.40	+0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.90	—1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ...	108.15	Same

A Bit of Beauty in Industry

At one of the mighty steelmaking plants of this country. S was originally produced by absorption of carbon into solid iro an elevated temperature and, when so made, was called blister s but the modern method is almost entirely to refine molten pig i making the bath remain completely molten throughout the proc

UNLOADINGS LEAD TO ALL-ROUND GA

Remarkable Jumps Scor Long-Term Section—S Market Unusually Acti

With the profit-taking unlo wholly completed for Sept delivery in the long-term secti Monday morning, the Tokyo Exchange witnessed the revi a bullish sentiment yesterday nearly all classifications of resumed upward movements.

In the long-term section, f stance, remarkable gains we gistered by Hakodate Shipbu Japan Beer, new, and Ho Coal Mine, which respec bounced up ¥2.90, ¥2.80 and for deliveries either in Octob November. Simultaneously bishi Machinery, Mitsubishi and Tokyo Wire Rope, Toyo ing, and Automobile Industrial stepped up ¥1.80 each, Fur Electric Industrial ¥1.40, Ishi jima Shipbuilding ¥1.30 and Steel ¥1.50.

The short-term section wa and steady. The bourse issu lied to ¥130.50 before it clo the afternoon session, and Beer, new and Japan Oil gains around ¥1.50.

The spot market was unu active. Tokyo Machinery j up ¥4.00, Okamoto Iron Work Japan Precision Machines, ¥3.50 each, Japan Metallurgic dustrial ¥2.50, Japan Electric Machines ¥1.80, and Ho Chemical Industrial and Kaw Shipbuilding ¥1.50 each.

Yesterday's closing prices o prime issues in the short-term tion were: Tokyo Exchange, ¥129.90, Kanebo Spinning ¥ Osaka Exchange, new S. M. R. ¥74.40 and Mits Heavy Industrial ¥91.80.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the ing session of the long-term sectio terday were:

First Section

	—Delive Sept.	Oct
Kanebo Spinning (50).......		151.1
Do. new (12½)		98.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)		....
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)		74.9

Second Section

	Sept.	Oct
N. Y. K. (50)		....
Do. new (37½)		94.9
O. S. K. (50)		....
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)....		....
Mitsubishi Mining (50)......		101.5

Third Section

	Sept.	Oct
S. M. R. (50)		74.3
Do, new (12½)		....
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50).....		144.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50		66.3
Japan Beer (50)		....
Tropical Ind (42½)		44.3
Sumatra Dev., new(37½)		49.5
Asahi Glass (50)		129.5
Toa Tobacco (50)		99.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Lo	
Tokyo Stock. new..	129.5	30.5	29.9	
N. Y. K., old	110.4	0.7	0.3	
Do. new	94.8	5.4	4.5	
Kanebo Spin	150.0	0.4	149.5	
Do, new	96.8	7.0	5.1	
Teikoku Rayon. n..	81.9	2.7	1.6	
Osaka Stock. new ..	70.0	0.1	69.5	
Japan Steel Tube...	69.1	9.3	8.7	
l	78.8	80.1	70.0	79.7
....	74.5	4.5	4.2	74.4
i Heavy ..	91.3	1.8	1.5	91.8
yon, new ..	63.4	3.4	2.9	63.4
er, new...	59.2	9.5	8.4	59.5
Fishery	83.7	3.9	3.5	83.8
shery, new.	48.7	8.7	8.1	48.1
gar, new..	74.0	4.0	3.3	....
ning	56.3	6.3	6.3	56.3
Ind	57.9	7.9	7.7	57.8

DING IS ACTIVE SPOT RAW SILK

ment Names 14 Leading s to Engage in Textile usiness With South

(to the Japan Times & Advertiser) OHAMA, September 28.—Trad- the spot raw silk market rly active, there being turn- f between 500 and 800 bales Little change in prices was d, except for export white eniers, which rose ¥20 over vious week due to a greater of supply against an in- demand. The futures mar- uation showed little or no no stimulus having been re- from the exterior.

Yokohama Raw Silk Mer- Guild returns for the first cond ten-days of September hat for the period the total at Yokohama and Kobe fell 6 bales from the same inter- 1941, with 16,415 bales, and l re-shipments to the interior ½ bales from the correspond- riod of August, with 10,155 The supply thus exceeded hand by 6,340 bales. Still the on September 21 decreased les from a month ago, with ,710½ bales.

Production on Decrease

production of white 13/15 is on the decrease, as it is ble for home consumption, there seems no immediate t of the export demand be- lved. This is diminishing its more and more, and as a de- xists for the common grades omestic weavers, its supply own scarce, except for the grades, and a better price n paid for covering immedi- uirements of a special nature, the prices to go up, grade priced at ¥1,530 last week- against ¥1,522.50 at its be-

rding the resumption of trade e Southern Regions, it is re- that the Government, plan- s speedy realization, has di- he regions into six blocs and ted certain 14 leading trad- ngage in the textile business vely in these divided areas. ep is believed to offer pros- r re-establishing regular bu- with the South in the near

ations of textile goods to d and French Indo-China for ober to December period ap- have been determined, it is d. The demands from both s are so keen that the allo- mounts will be soon digested e orders begin to be received em.

Import Contemplated

rge-scale importation of Chi- coons is said to be under con- ion here to cover a possible e of supply of textile ma- caused by an inevitable de- n the domestic production of this year from the mulberry eadjustment and the frost , although every effort is be- de for keeping up the stan- production as originally plan- ficially by encouraging in ay the silk-raisers and others ed in sericulture. Be that as the best use may be made ese sericulture for filling re- nts for textile materials in nd the Co-prosperity Sphere; re are very extensive lands lberry cultivation with an nce of cheap labor.

e with Burma is generally ex to be re-opened ahead of laces in the South, according port. Textile goods will per- e the first to find markets

Japan Silk and Rayon Export ion Association projects to with official support, exhibi- f silk and rayon fabrics for to the Southern Regions at t places in Japan. It is that the exhibition will be the principle that such lux- patterns as hitherto exported ope and America should be and importance attached to f practical value within a variety, that Japanese ex- rics in the future should be l to those of substantial and that there should be s at originality among the

U.S. to Ration Oil

icipation of the shortage of various states of the East, ill amount to 25,000,000 bar- ing the forthcoming winter, Government authorities are ng the enforcement of a system in various states of le and the West, and there- h the supply of oil in the

THE ROMANCE OF 'RED SEAL' SHIPS

Bold Sea-Minded Merchants Carried on Trade With Southern Countries Under Licenses Granted by Government in Old Japan

The following is a translation of the article "Bahansen and Red Seal Ships" by Yoshijiro Takasu, Litt. D., in the September 15 issue of the magazine Jitsugyo no Nippon (Business Japan).

From ancient times the Yamato nation has made the seas their home and the theater of their activities, steadily expanding their influence abroad. Even during the period of national isolation under the Tokuagwa shogunate in which the decree for closed ports was strictly enforced, the ardent desire of the Japanese people for expansion abroad could not completely be checked and some of our men in the teeth of the strict injunction, forced their way overseas and achieved brilliant commercial successes. Takataya-Kahei and Zeniya-Gohei were among these enterprising men.

It was the "Bahansen" and "Shuinbune" vessels that demonstrated this tradition. The former became well known among the inhabitants of the Chinese and Korean coasts toward the end of the Muromachi age (1379-1573), while the latter were active from the Momoyama age (1573) to the beginning of the Yedo period (1603).

Went From Many Places

Those who extended their influence far beyond seas on board these ships were mostly inhabitants of out-of-the-way places of Japan. As a general rule, borderers in Nagato and Satsuma showed their power on the Chinese coast, while those from the direction of Hizen, Iki and Tsushima were active along the Korean coast. It is said that a group with their headquarters on the various islands of the Inland Sea of Japan also advanced to China and Korea.

The Mongolian invasion had awakened the Japanese race to national consciousness and at one time the Kamakura Government attempted a Mongolian expedition, which, however, was not carried out due to economic and other reasons. However, there is no doubt that the event aroused in the minds of the Japanese people a strong aspiration for overseas expansion.

The activities of the "Bahansen" were motivated by such thought of the times with a view to demonstrating the gallant spirit of the Yamato race. In other words, they had it in mind to make reprisals for the Mongolian invasion on one hand and to take a flying jump in a commercial way on the other hand.

Their combination was extremely strong. They pledged themselves under severe penalty not to act contrary to agreement. This was one of their strong points as partizans, and although their ships were rather small in size and not so strong and elaborate in construction, the Chinese and the Koreans bowed their heads unconditionally before their influence.

The crews of the Bahansen were fully accustomed to seafaring life and were not afraid of the tyranny of the sea. This was partly because they had rich and profound knowledge of the seas. They had the knack how to explore waterways, how to make meteorological observations on the sea. They also knew much about the methods of storing provisions and drinking water, as well as about first aid treatment.

Needed Naval Tactics

In those days, seafaring men were half-traders and half-pirates throughout the world. So the crews of the "Bahansen" could not operate safely if they were only good at commerce. They had to be skilled also in naval strategy and military tactics.

International trade was the primary object of the crews of the Bahansen, but when other parties resorted to violence, broke their promise or intimidated them, they proved themselves intrepid and gallant to the extreme through the exercise of their right of self-defense. Their intrepidity and fearlessness in case of emergency were such that the Chinese and the Koreans were awe-stricken at their sight and it was said that even a crying baby stopped crying on seeing them.

Nor were their strategy and tactics of an ordinary type, they having been designed on their own originality. Against them the strongest army of China or Korean was quite helpless. Any large army was absolutely no match for the crews of the Bahansen ships.

License System Adopted

The method adopted by the Bahansen crews was so bold and daring that it gave rise to international unpleasantness, and in view of complaints made by China, Korea and other countries, it was decided, during the regime of Toyotomi Hideyoshi to establish a system under which permission for ocean navigation was to be given by the Government to ships which would engage purely in trade. This was the origin of the "Shuinbune" vessels.

The name of "Shuinbune" was derived from the fact that in the first year of Bunroku (1592) Toyotomi Hideyoshi issued to foreign-going merchant vessels licenses under the vermillion seal of his Government.

By virtue of this system the quality of the Shuinbune crews was very much improved and an age of peaceful international commerce set in.

In those days, the Yamato nation were so high-spirited that they considered it a shame to remain confined at home. Consequently, trade fever rose high and a large number of men took to foreign intercourse under the "Shuinbune" system, including daimyos (feudal lords), shomyos (minor feudal lords), merchants and priests, of whom merchants naturally occupied the largest percentage.

They went over to Annam, Siam (Thailand), Macao, Patani, Cambodia and other regions which are now under the influence of the Japanese Forces. They established Japanese quarters everywhere and some of them even travelled through India. They were full of spirit and energy.

Commands Fleet

Among the owners of the Shuinbune in those days he who was regarded with the greatest respect and importance was Sumikura Ryoen. He was commander of a fleet of nine Shuinbune vessels to which licenses were granted on the inauguration of the new system. He was not a mere merchant, but was typical of a man who combined samurai spirit and business initiative. He respected international fidelity and based all his actions on the Japanese spirit, and his crew, following his example, were all men of high character. He maintained that "The object of trade is to minister to each other's needs and, at the same time, to bring profits to self and others" and that "Although countries differ, there is no difference in the law of nature." Thus he emphasized the principle of humanity, sunk his own interests and labored for mutual aid.

This spirit and this consideration have certainly contributed to no small extent to the development of Japan's overseas trade.

The Imperial Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

blazing hulk of the Repulse, the plane burst into flames and crashed against the warship. But its torpedo had found its mark. It was a perfect hit. Our third-attacking torpedo craft also met the same fate, but the torpedo it released drilled deeper into the heart of the Repulse.

Ships Begin Sinking

As the Repulse maneuvered desperately, the rest of the squadron continued to send more deadly missiles into her. Finally the warship began to list heavily, and the sea came up as if to swallow her rear deck. The fate of the once proud battleship was now sealed.

However, her crew fought gallantly sticking to their guns until finally, the giant Repulse listed precariously, shook, and sank beneath the waves.

The Prince of Wales, the pride of the Briish Navy, though seriously crippled still refused to go down. As another squadron of our bombers drew up over the enemy battleship, an escorting destroyer began to throw a smoke screen around her.

The opportunity to deal a deatn blow now must not be lost. Our airmen dropped their bombs simultaneously on the enemy vessel. Huge water spouts leaped high above the decks of the vessel. One direct hit was scored on the rear mast and another on the rear deck. Gray smoke began to pour from the ship following an ear splitting detonation.

The powder magazine had exploded. Crackling flames began to lick the big ship as it started to list heavily. The water crept up to only a meter of its rear deck. The sea glittered with every shade of the rainbow, as the rays of the afternoon sun struck the patches of oil which gushed forth from the fatally damaged British battleship.

But the Prince of Wales still managed to move ahead at 8 knots. Behind it about a 100 meters, a destroyer trailed leisurely. At length, her speed suddenly dropped, and finally she almost came to a standstill. The destroyer hurried alongside the big battleship, and suddenly a terrific internal explosion shook the vessel out of the water. Giant flames shot into the sky. Soon the stern disappeared, and the sea came up to swallow the doomed battleship. It was a tragic ending indeed for the supposedly unsinkable British fortress of the seas.

RIBBENTROP AVERS AXIS ECONOMY FIRM

Says Allies Can't Never Dislodge Tripartite Nations From Present Solid Foundation

That the Axis nations are now more powerful than the allied countries not only in military strength but also in respect of economic resources was the gist of the speech delivered by Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister at a dinner party given at the Kaiserhoff on September 27, reports the Asahi from Berlin.

In the presence of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, and diplomatic representatives of all nations belonging to the Axis camp, Colonel Ribbentrop spoke substantially as follows:

"No matter how long the present war may last, the military and economic foundations of the Axis nations will never be affected in the least, for the three Axis powers are now in a position to frustrate all attempts of the allied powers both militarily and economically.

"In the first place, the three Axis powers have under their command the greater portion of all natural wealth of Europe and Asia. As for the supply of raw materials essential for the expansion of all wartime industries, the Axis nations are in a much better position than their avowed antagonists. In the matter of manpower too the Axis powers are infinitely richer than the Anglo-American nations, for while the former have under their control 450,000,000 people, the latter have only 190,000,000.

"In the second place, the position of the Axis powers in Europe relative to the supply of provisions in the areas under their command is rapidly becoming brighter due to the occupation of several rich natural depots of cereals in the Soviet Union.

"In the third place, the Axis powers in Europe and in Asia now occupy all places of strategic importance which automatically shuts out any chance of successful counter-attacks by the allied nations. The Axis powers have all chances for initiative in all phases of land, sea and aerial engagements.

"On the Eastern front, Germany will never discontinue her offensive until the menace of Bolshevism to Europe is wiped out forever."

2ND ECONOMIC CONFAB CONVENES AT PEKING

Representatives of Japan, North China and Inner Mongolia Attend Session

The Second Peking Economic Conference, which will discuss vital economic problems of Japan, China and Inner Mongolia with special reference to the five-year economic development plan of North China, opened at Peking for three days starting September 28, according to Domei.

The opening session of the conference was attended by Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and other leaders of the commission as well as representatives of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia.

The Japanese side at the parley was represented by Sotaro Ishiwata, Chairman of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference, Lieutenant-General Tamio Iwasaki, Director of the Inner Mongolian Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board and other officials of the liaison department and the Japanese Embassy at Nanking.

The first-day session was devoted to detailed reports of economic conditions in Inner Mongolia, North China and Japan by civilian representatives.

Brazil Bans Tea Sale

The Wartime Production Board of Brazil has issued an ordinance immediately prohibiting the free sales of green tea, placing at the same time all green tea in stock under the control of the same Board. The measure has been necessitated due to the interruption of the import of tea from Japan and China, reveals Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires.

EAST ASIA ELECTRIC BODY ESTABLISHED BY MINISTRY

Parley to Be Held to Draft Plans For Unification in Japan, Manchoukuo, China

With a view to effecting a comprehensive unification of the electric communication enterprises in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the East Asia Electric Communication Association, which has been organized by the Communications Ministry, and other parties concerned connected with similar enterprises in the three countries, will hold a three-day conference at the Communications Ministry and the Nomura Building, Tokyo, from September 28, reports Domei.

It is expected, according to Domei, that the attendants at the meeting will discuss the plans drafted by the Ministry in connection with the desired establishment of the electric communications system on a sound foundation extending over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the solidification of technical relations among the countries concerned in parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

Domei adds that the meeting will also have in attendance Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, Sakae Tejima, Vice-Minister of Communications, and various other men of distinction connected with electric communications in Manchoukuo and China as well as Japan.

Bill Clearings

September 29

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	288,684	143,316
Balance	41,828	28,886

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

The Central Cooperative Council Closed

The four-day session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has come to a successful end. The session has been fruitful in that many valuable views and suggestions found expression, and it may confidently be expected that these views and suggestions will be adopted by the Government as far as possible and be woven into its future policy.

In the session of the Central Cooperative Council just closed, all Cabinet Ministers frankly stated their policies and opinions on important problems under their respective jurisdiction, while the members of the Council, 220 in all, were equally candid in the expression of their views and wishes on a variety of subjects including those which concern the livelihood of the nation in wartime.

It is superfluous to say that in time of war nothing is more important than national unity. Nor is there any need to point out that close national unity springs from a full understanding between the Government and the people, between different classes of people or between individuals. The Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is essentially a body intended for the specific purpose of promoting this mutual understanding through a frank exchange of views between the Government and the members of the Council who virtually represent the nation.

The dominant note in the Ministerial speeches delivered at the Council was an unshakable confidence in the final victory of the Axis cause, though the speakers did not forget to warn the nation against over-optimism. Special mention was made of the gradual awakening of the Allies to the reality of the situation and of increasing signs observable of their grim resolution to launch a vigorous counter-offensive to retrieve the series of failures and defeats which they have suffered up to the present.

There is no disputing the fact that the Central Cooperative Council just closed has done much to clarify the situation. National unity has never been lacking in Japan and there is not the slightest doubt that as the war progresses the nation will become even more closely united. If national unity is to be really strong, however, it must be based on a thorough understanding on the part of the nation of the position in which the country is actually placed. This important task of clarifying the situation has been performed by the Council in which the Government and the members of the body frankly laid bare their respective points of view.

It is quite inevitable that when a nation is engaged in a gigantic war like the present, which is unprecedented in scale, there should arise various issues of a character hitherto unknown. The question is how to dispose of these issues satisfactorily, without fear of friction developing anywhere. It is the duty of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to find the causes of such issues and devise appropriate remedial measures for them. The session of the Central Cooperative Council just ended rose excellently to the occasion and has performed this important task successfully. The only thing yet to be seen is the extent to which the views and suggestions which were put forth either at the plenary sessions or at committee meetings of the Central Cooperative Council will be put into practice by the Government.

General Hideki Tojo, the Premier who concurrently holds the Presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, has the established fame for being prompt in action. He certainly is not the man to let the grass grow under his feet. Any plan or measure which he believes to be worth while, he will not be slow to adopt.

In the course of his speech at the start of the Council meeting, General Tojo stressed the need for close unity and cooperation among the nation for winning the present war. This is the biggest war in the history of the world, he declared, in which Japan is unshakably determined to crush America and Britain completely and submit them to her will, so as to
put an effectual end to all evils born of Angl
American domination of the world. The Pr
mier, however, warned the nation again
making light of the attempts being made d
sperately by the Allies to organize a big cou
ter-offensive by dint of their great econom
power—their mighty productive power in pa
ticular. Where there is national unity a
collaboration, there is always hope for fin
victory. As the Premier further declare
war is, after all, a contest of endurance a
this is particularly the case with the prese
total war. The final triumph will, as the Pr
mier reminded the Council, rest with the si
which has persevered to the last in defiance
all sorts of difficulties in the way.

As the proceedings of the Central Cooper
tive Council amply testified, the nation is
the right spirit to prosecute the war in who
hearted support of the Government policy. A
Japanese know that their sole aim is to w
the war and they are accordingly directi
their undivided attention to the successf
prosecution of the war in closest unity.

General Description of Oregon

Oregon, popularly known as the "Beaver Stat
which was raided by a Japanese plane recently
one of the northwestern States of the United Sta
of America, lying on the Pacific slope between
and 46° 18' N. lat., and 116° 33' and 124° 32'
longitude. It is bounded on the north by Washin
ton, from which it is separated in part by
Columbia River and in part by the 46th parallel,
the east by Idaho, from which it is separated
part by the Snake River, on the south by Neva
and California and on the west by the Pacific Oce
upon which it has a tidal shore line, omitting islan
of 429 miles. It has an extreme length E. and
of 375 m., and extreme width N. and S. of 290
and a total area of 96,699 sq. m., of which 1,092 sq.
are water surface. Spanish, French and Ind
sources for the name "Oregon" have been sugges
but its definite origin is unknown. The first kno
use of the word is by Major Rogers in his pl
for an exploring expedition to the northwest c
in 1767. He applied it to a river flowing into
Pacific Ocean of which he had heard and it was la
applied to the Columbia River and then to
entire territory drained by the river. Out of
original territory other States were created u
only the present area was left to bear the name.

The coast of the State extends in a general no
and south direction for about 300 m. and consists
long stretches of sandy beach broken occasiona
by lateral spurs of the Coast Range, forming sm
bays. Parallel with the coast and with its main a
about 20 m. inland is an irregular chain of h
known as the Coast Range. It does not attain
height greater than 4,097 ft., but has numer
lateral spurs, especially toward the west.

Several small streams, among them the Nehal
Coquille, Rogue and Umpqua Rivers, cut their w
through the Coast Range to reach the ocean.
the northern two-thirds of its length in Oregon,
Coast Range is bordered on the east by the W
lamette Valley, a region about 200 m. long and ab
30 m. wide, and the most thickly populated por
of the State; here, therefore, the range is easily
fined, but in the South, near the Rogue River,
merges apparently with the Cascade and the Sie
Nevada mountains in a large complex group
signated as the Klamath mountains, lying partly
Oregon and partly in California, and extending f
the northern extremity of the Sierra Nevada to
sea. A number of ridges and peaks bearing spe
names, such as the Rogue River, Umpqua and S
kiyou mountains, belong to this group. The Casc
mountains, the most important range in Oregon,
tend parallel with the coast and lie about 100 m.
land. The peaks of this system are much higher t
those of the Coast Range, the highest of them b
cones of extinct volcanoes. Mt. Hood (11,225 ft.),
highest point in the State, Mt. Jefferson (10,200
the Three Sister Peaks, Mt. Adams, Bachelor Mo
tain and Diamond Peak, all have one or m
glaciers on their sides.

Shinto Rituals of Worship

The Shinto rituals of worship differ somew
from those of the Buddhist religion and there
also some variations observable in the rites
different Buddhist sects. Shinto offerings consis
sake, rice, fish, game, vegetables and fruits for f
and drink, and pieces of silk and hemp for cloth
while branches of sakaki-tree and flowers are
frequently offered. The priests who perform
ceremony clap their hands before the altar, and
chief priest pronounces the prayers, or norito,
words of which vary on different occasions, altho
at the commencement of the recital, the spirits
the ancestors are almost invariably informed that
head of the family, with other members and conn
tions, are assembled for the purpose of celebra
the particular anniversary, reverently offering
the sacred soul "lucks of sea and mountain" (u
no-sachi, yama-no-sachi, meaning thereby
game, etc.), that the house is in a peaceful co
tion, and that the descendants are prosperous.
prayer usually concludes with the supplication
the spirit may protect and watch over the fa
and accept the offerings dutifully made. After
each of the assembled party, commencing with
head of the house, takes a tamagushi, or s
branch of sakaki-tree, to which is attached a p
of paper representing nigotaye, or fine cloth, pl
it on the altar, and then claps hands and m
obeisances. With regard to the significance of
handclapping, three explanations have been gi
Some consider it as a sign of joy, others as an
vocation, and others again, as a sign of admira
The last interpretation is the opinion of the
Professor Konakamura and is most widely acc
ed. At the termination of this ceremony, all
relatives are invited to a banquet, concerning w
the late Professor Kurita, in his "Studies in
Rituals of Worship," writes; "The relatives
sembled partake of the sacred sake, which has
offered to the ancestor, and talk about his merit
ous deeds, while each person present gives v
to a resolve not to degrade in any way the
name of the ancestor." (Extract from "Ances
Worship and Japanese Law" by Baron Nobus
Hozumi)

ROUGH INVESTIGATION MADE F BRITISH SHIPPING CONDITION

ll Claims England Has 20,000,000 Tons at sent but This Figure Is Purely Imaginary

By MASAICHI SUMIDA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Churchill, Prime Minis-
at Britain, speaking be-
Parliament bluntly con-
will be almost impossible
t food into England, not
the impossibility of ship-
upplies to our allies, with
t available vessels which
0,000 tons."
be interesting to make a
this opportune moment,
st what the British Prime
neant when he said 20,-
s of bottoms. It might
equally interesting to
e shipping problems con-
e British Government.
present available ship-
ing 20,000,000 tons, no
been derived from the
reliable figures:

	Tons
ping Prior to World	
....	21,000,000
er Outbreak:	
equisitioned	9,500,000
wly Built	2,000,000
rchased	1,050,000
fter Outbreak:	
nk or Damaged	12,000,000
essels to Date	21,000,000
within this total are:	
	Tons
ond Repair	2,000,000
er Army, Navy Use ..	4,000,000
aged in Coastal Ship-	
Other Uses	4,000,000
essels	10,000,000

hese figures then, it be-
r that only approximately
tons of shipping are avail-
lfill British necessities im-
And even if these figures
t, they were taken from
eports published two or
ths ago, so if the present
ritish shipping losses con-
0,000 tons per month—
hipping faces a miserable

British Imports

might prove of particular
examine what constitutes
volume of imports trans-
these 11,000,000 tons.
s volume of imports, dur-
etime, totaled 65,000,000
70,000,000 tons per year.
, it can be calculated that
e of imports during war-
s approximately 50,000,000
is is made in comparison
import tonnage of World

sent average rate of crui-
by one vessel is three and
und trips per year, so the
e has been estimated ac-
assuming that 11,000,000
lled in three to five trips
quals the number of ves-
red.
s rate of round trips made
ssel, during peacetime, has
nated at three times or less
During wartime, however,
cted to increase from three
times; thus the average
tation has been computed
nd a half times.
conditions which must be
here is that there exists a
in transportation capacity
onvoys, a decline in dam-
ained to harbor facilities
from handling of freight
hortage of labor not to
he drop in transporting ef-
caused by the war. More-
tain's sphere of shipping
conspicuously limited. It
known that she has been
from Australia, India and
and also finds herself in
sitive position in keeping
ties with Canada and the
States. Naturally it is ex-
at she will lay strong em-
her close range shipping
sing her rate of rotation.

Rate Would Drop

present indications, how-
eems that this rate of crui-
by ships will slip below
d a half times per year
is submarines and aircraft
en continuously harassing
ping lanes.
et us examine the distance
her home ports and her
destination and the number
t sea required for each ves-
, using London as the home
s follows:

	Nautical miles	Days
Route (Sydney via n)	13,000	90
n Route (Iraq via n)	12,000	80
oute (Bombay via n)	11,000	75
ican Route (Cape-	6,000	40
American Route ela)	3,600	24
Route	3,300	22

ne year has been computed
360 days.
he distance between London
d the port of destination
s been computed on the
sis of one way only.
ileage should be doubled for
round trip.
nce the days at sea are
mputed only, in these
gures must be included the
mber of days a vessel lies
harbor as well as the num-
r of days taken when mak-

ing ports of call for fueling purposes.

(4) The figures derived for the number of days at sea has been calculated on the following basis: average speed is 12½ nautical miles per hour which equals 300 nautical miles per day. This has been computed at its maximum speed.

Britain, however, is confronted with a greater problem than what appears in these figures. That is, she cannot distribute adequately the daily necessities required by her citizens. This difficulty arose following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War when she suddenly found herself cut off from Australia, India and Africa. These localities had been supplying her with a huge portion of her necessities. Thus, she is faced with the urgent necessity of fulfilling 50,000,000 tons of imports.

Figure Is Misleading

However, leaving this problem for later discussion, it will be noticed that Britain is confronted with a heavy problem since her present available tonnage totals 20,000,000 tons. For, despite Churchill's statement, not only have the British authorities failed to include 2,000,000 tons of Anglo-American bottoms sunk by the Japanese but they have also neglected to include those vessels sent to the bottom of the sea by the Axis Powers since June which has been on an increase. The British Prime Minister is neck-deep in trouble and Britain's headache is manifold.

In World War I, the Allied Powers lost 16,000,000 tons which covers a period of four years and three months. Nevertheless, in the current conflict, up to June of this year, Allied shipping losses threaten to surpass 19,000,000 tons.

The monthly Allied shipping losses as announced by the German High Command for the first six months of the current year are as follows:

	Tons		Tons
January	400,600	April	585,000
February ...	525,400	May	942,000
March	646,900	June	883,000

Since last year's highest figure was 747,000 tons sunk, the figures after May have already eclipsed the record. Thus, the combined Axis forces have been averaging 1,000,000 tons of Allied vessels sunk per month. Although, these figures also include those of the United States, it can be said that the majority is centered around Britain.

And what is Great Britain's shipbuilding capacity?

According to reliable sources, it is generally asserted that Britain's peacetime ship-building capacity was 2,000,000 tons per year. And it is generally acknowledged that several years prior to the outbreak of World War II Britain's solid capacity was between 800,000 to 900,000 tons per year.

Ship-Building Low

Since Britain's declaration of war against Germany, it is believed that her ship-building capacity hardly has increased. Actually, the British weekly journal, Picture Post, pointed out that "Britain's new vessels did not exceed one-third her losses," while the New York Times disclosed that "Britain's most recent shipbuilding rate of merchant vessels averaged only 80,000 tons per month."

It is needless to say that damage sustained by British ship-building yards due to the German air-raids is remakably heavy, many times causing temporary delay or completely crippling ship construction; thus, dragging down her ship-building capacity. Moreover, since she cannot receive the necessary shipbuilding supplies from her far-flung colonies, the acute shortage of labor and increase in repairing damaged vessels, it is believed that her ship-building capacity has been greatly influenced and that her present monthly rate is somewhere in the vicinity of 60,000 tons.

For these reasons, Anglo-American talks of dispatching an expeditionary force composed of 1,000,000 soldiers into continental Europe in order to form a "Second Front" is impossible. Furthermore, 11,000,000 tons of shipping would be required in transporting these soldiers to Europe. This is impossible for Britain today.

So from all indications, the roaring British Lion with its tail between its legs, is sadly shaking its head, being faced with a serious shipping problem and its gravest crisis in history.

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 49 dated October 4, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Instruction Institute for Occupation for Family Members of War Dead, War of Diplomacy and War of Construction, Character of American and British People in War, and Lumber Industry.

GERMAN FOOD POLICY IN WAR DISCUSSED

Vigorous Productivity Expansion Carried Out

By ICHIHEI OURA
(From the Sozo)

The second year of the German-Soviet War opened with the battles of Kerch and Kharkov, which were the first fierce fighting between the two forces since the withdrawal of the "winter general." The battles resulted in a miserable defeat of the Red Army under General Timoshenko which was reorganized during the winter, it being no match for the overwhelmingly superior German force.

The war situation at this front coupled with the brilliant victory won by the Axis force in North Africa confirmed the position of Chancellor Hitler as a strategist greater than Napoleon. He formed the plan of operations in Crimea in a thorough-going manner dispelling the rumor of a possible impending conclusion of peace between the two countries. This accounted for a tremendous superiority of the German force in the quality of munitions and ammunition, soldiers and morale as well as in food-supply, compared with those before the start of the winter offensive. The use of a new type of gun against Soviet tanks was reported; a remarkable improvement of the treatment of German soldiers at the front was published in detail; etc. It is noteworthy, among others, that the German High Command began to pay particular attention to the food for the soldiers. The popular saying "One cannot fight with an empty stomach" is quite apt. In fact, munitions alone are not a deciding factor in any battle; the food situation in the warring nations is an important factor deciding the trend of the present war.

Ration Decreased

According to press reports, Germany has been compelled to decrease the food ration of every citizen as a result of the expansion of her various war-fronts in her favor. Compared with the situation in the first year of the war (1939), the ration of meat has decreased to three-fifths of the initial ration; that of tobacco has been restricted to 6 cigarets per capita per day; whereas her soldiers at the war-fronts are supplied with meat, butter, fruits, milk, canned food, sausage, cheese, etc. in adequate quantities. What a difference from the food situation in the Soviet Union just before the start of the Kharkov battle, when the Soviet Government transferred 400,000 citizens of Kharkov and military workers to various points east of the Volga River and the Ural District, but failed to give them any guarantee of the supply of daily necessities.

It also should not be overlooked that Germany is steadily pursuing her Ukraine policy. Indeed, Ukraine has become not only a granary for Germany, but also the life-line of the whole of the new Europe, the imports to which have been cut off completely. Seventy per cent of Ukraine is now under cultivation. According to the Vice-Minister of the German Food Ministry, Germany is obliged to control further the food consumption in the country, owing to the poor crops of various cereals due to inclement weather prevailing throughout Europe for the last year or two, coupled with a heavy increase in the demand for foodstuffs. He has reported the principal reasons for the increase in the consumption of food as follows:

Consumption Accounted for

(1) The consumption by her increased military forces as well as munitions factory workers including those for night-shift and also by the rapidly increasing prisoners of war in the country who are being employed as workers, has been rapidly increasing.

(2) It has become necessary for Germany to keep those parts of the occupied areas which are important manufacturing centers well supplied with food.

(3) Germany must send supplies of food to Finland as a consideration for the latter having courageously aligned herself with the Axis Powers.

The German nation, in cooperation with the Government, must perform the following work perfectly:

(1) To mobilize a greater amount of man-power not only in the country, but also throughout Europe, with the object of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

(2) The whole nation must cooperate with the Government in the pursuance of the food policy.

(3) To utilize the productivity of food in the occupied areas in the eastern part in the interests of Germany as well as the whole of Europe.

It is also necessary for Germany to increase the acreage of land under potatoes, plants for oil-extraction and vegetables in the country, maintain adequate production of wheat, prevent a decrease in the number of the pigs, keep up the milk-production she has been carrying on, and increase the supply of artificial fertilizers and motive-power (coal and water-power).

From the above data, it can be seen how vigorously the German nation is carrying on food warfare. It is to be congratulated that while Britain which used to boast of controlling the Seven Seas is collapsing with her food supply cut off, the future of German food situation is bright.

The Imperial Navy—
Unchallenged Ruler of the Wa
By Lieutenant Commander
(From

The Exciting Battle Off Malaya

It was 3:15 p.m. on the afternoon of December 9, the day after the outbreak of the war. Low hanging clouds hovered menacingly over the choppy south China seas, while fierce squalls which seemed to come from nowhere whipped up large whitecaps here and there. Braving the adverse weather, one of our submarines on patrol duty suddenly sighted an enemy battleship, escorted by a destroyer steaming northward off the Anambas islands.

The discovery was immediately flashed to our advance air base. Our submarine then lost no time in attempting to contact the enemy, but the stormy sea presented an insurmountable handicap. Visibility was poor, and our men finally lost sight of the enemy at 5:25 p.m.

Our naval airmen received the flash from the submarine with great joy. With pounding breasts they hurriedly loaded their planes with torpedoes and bombs. Soon one formation after another took to the air led by their respective flight commanders.

Their planes roared through thick banks of clouds and raging squalls. By this time, the sun disappeared over the western horizon, and darkness enveloped the seas. The moon would not appear until after midnight. Undaunted, our airmen peered through the inky blackness of the night, but all their efforts were in vain. The enemy could not be found. Swallowing the tears that welled in their eyes, our aimen turned the noses of their planes back homewards and returned to their bases.

Sighted Again

But, they did not have to wait long. At 3:40 a.m. early next morning, they received another flash from our submarine that the enemy had been rediscovered. They could hardly wait for daybreak. They vowed that this time they would not let the enemy escape.

The first formation of attacking bombers roared off at the crack of dawn.

Several formations of torpedo planes followed at 8:15 a.m. and shortly afterwards another formation of bombers and torpedo planes took off. Roaring over the sea in the early morning hours, our planes scoured the designated area for the enemy fleet. Visibility was still poor as low clouds blanketed the sea. One formation which had reconnoitered further south than the rest was retracing its flight in a northerly direction.

Suddenly between a break in the cloud, the crew of the number three plane sighted what appeared to be an enemy battleship escorted by three destroyers. The pilot threw the stick forward. The plane nosed into a dive, and the wireless operator flashed the following message; "Enemy battleship sighted, 11:45 a.m.! Four degrees north and 103 degrees 55 minutes east!"

As they got a closer view of the enemy fleet, the wireless operator flashed a second message, "Enemy battleships of King George and Repulse class with 3 destroyer escorts."

The crews of our other planes thrilled at the receipt of this message. A bomber squadron was the first to reach the spot, exactly an hour after the number three plane had made the discovery. At first, however, only the destroyers were sighted, but a few minutes later a large break in the clouds brought the emeny into full view. Three destroyers were leading the way toward Singapore with the Prince of Wales and the Repulse trailing behind.

As our first attacking formation prepared itself for battle, the enemy warships opened up with a withering barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

A Direct Hit

With nerves of steel, our bomber pilots brought their craft over their targets, and bomb release buttons were pushed simultaneously. The deadly missiles plunged seaward at a dizzy speed, straight for their targets. So precise was their aim that the Repulse seemed virtually to suck the bombs dropping from the sky.

One direct hit was scored squarely on the rear deck and before long, black smoke was pouring out from the stern.

Other bombs caused huge water spouts to leap up into the air beside the warship.

"Direct Hit! Direct Hit!", our airmen cried excitedly as the enemy formation broke in confusion, scattering in every direction.

Another of our attacking bomber corps reached the scene of battle 8 minutes after one o'clock. By this time the enemy formation was broken up. The three destroyers were still in the lead, the Prince of Wales trailing far behind, and the Repulse which was now belching clouds of black smoke closing up the rear far to the left.

One formation singled out the Prince of Wales, while another chose the Repulse. As the flight commander signaled for an attack, one of our torpedo planes screamed into a dive. The guns of all 5 enemy warships roared into action, spitting flame and smoke, as they sent a curtain of fire against the sky.

The Prince of Wales, alone, pumped 30,000 shots a minute into the air, but undaunted, our brave attackers roared into the fray.

They attacked with composure and accuracy, just as they had been drilled to do so many, many times before in the past. A foaming geyser shot into the air as our first torpedo plane scored a brilliant hit against the broadside of the Prince of Wales.

The first torpedo against the Repulse also found its mark, and the two great warships twisted and turned like two large whales which had just been harpooned. The Prince of Wales swung out to the right, while the Repulse changed its course to the left.

Crash into Ship

Our second torpedo plane roared into action, but the one which attacked the Prince of Wales was hit by an enemy shell just as she had released her torpedo. The machine crashed into the enemy, a ball of flames, simultaneously with the torpedo it had released which struck the battleship with a terrific explosion.

The next 8 minutes saw our dogged torpedo planes swooping down on the enemy one after another in perfectly timed coordination. Bullets thudded against their planes with alarming rapidity, but our gallant men ignored them. They had only one thought in their minds—to release their deadly torpedoes with accuracy. Some of our planes never came out of their dives, but all of their torpedoes found their marks. Our brave death-defying airmen made sure of that. In 8 short minutes the attack was over, but things certainly moved fast and furious.

After the attack, the flight commander flew over the scene of battle to observe the results. By now, there were two other bomber formations attacking the enemy fleet.

Under a deluge of bombs, the Prince of Wales suddenly listed at a 45 degree angle. A cry of Banzai escaped the lips of our valiant airmen.

However, mysteriously, the Prince of Wales righted herself again, as if to bear out the boast that she was unsinkable, but now it could be seen that she was fatally crippled. By this time, the Repulse which was enveloped in clouds of white smoke, was desperately trying to escape the furious attacks of our intrepid Naval Eagles.

Another formation of our torpedo planes led by a daring flight commander happened to be scouring the waters south of Anambas Island when it first received the report that the British fleet had been discovered. When they reached the battle area, the Repulse was limping along, trailing the Prince of Wales by some 2,500 meters.

Although heavily damaged, the enemy warships sent up another violent burst of anti-aircraft fire as they sighted our torpedo squadron, poised for an attack.

Dive Into Ship

The first torpedo plane zoomed into a dive and made straight for the enemy. The plane shook like leaf as a hail of bullets thudd against its wings and body, but th pilot bravely managed to keep it pointed straight at the target. Dow and down it roared until the Prin of Wales seemed to come up to me it.

"Let him have it," shouted the pilot suddenly.

A split second after the torpedo was released, the body of our torpedo plane barely scraped the bridge of the big battleship as it shook itself like a wet dog to gain altitude. The pilot glanced back and saw huge water spout rising by the side of the vessel. A direct hit had been scored.

One after another our torpedo planes dove into the attack, and one direct hit after another was registered. When all the torpedoes had been released, the planes continued to dive into the attack, strafing the enemy with machine-gun fire.

The attack against the Repulse too, was conducted in the same brave and death-defying manner. The planes dove into the attack. Immediately after the first torpedo plane had scored a direct hit, o second-attack plane dove low into a hail of enemy fire. Just as it too, released a torpedo against the now

(Continued on Page 8)